



J.B. Priestley, novelist and essayist

## J.B. Priestley, Novelist And Essayist, Dies at 89

LONDON — J.B. Priestley, one of Britain's foremost novelists and essayists, died Tuesday. He was 89. Mr. Priestley "died peacefully after a few days' illness" at his home in Stratford-upon-Avon, a statement issued by William Heinemann Ltd., his publisher, said.

The nature of Mr. Priestley's illness was not disclosed, but a Heinemann spokeswoman said "it was mainly old age."

Author of more than 100 works from best-selling novels to plays and criticism, the portly, pipe-smoking Yorkshireman was also a champion of causes, an ever-present social critic.

During World War II, his popular series of Sunday radio broadcasts on BBC made his voice almost as well-known to Britons as Churchill's.

Mr. Priestley's best-known novel was "The Good Companions," published in 1929, the story of a traveling variety show.

"Literature and Western Man," a 1960 study of European and American literature from the Mid-

## UNESCO, U.S. in New Feud

Dispute Is Said To Center on Unspent Cash

By Paul Lewis  
New York Times Service

PARIS — The Reagan administration and the director-general of UNESCO are involved in a new dispute over the return of \$80 million in unspent agency funds, a quarter of it from the United States, according to diplomats here.

The money is in a special account used to offset the impact of exchange-rate fluctuations on the budget of the Paris-based United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

President Ronald Reagan announced in December that the United States would withdraw from UNESCO at the end of this year. But the administration left open the door to remaining in the agency if it significantly changed its operations.

Among other things, the United States wants UNESCO to drop discussion of disarmament issues, which it calls "Soviet inspired." It has also attacked the organization's spending practices and management and what it sees as efforts to restrict press freedom.

The United States wants all the money in the special account returned immediately to member nations. It is supported by Britain, which has warned that it also will reconsider its membership next year if UNESCO does not make changes, and by several other Western governments.

These countries fear that the \$80-million surplus could be used by UNESCO to offset the financial impact of a U.S. withdrawal. The United States currently pays 25 percent of the agency's \$374-million budget, which is set for two years at a time.

By the end of 1983, about \$150 million had accumulated in the account, according to UNESCO officials.

The director-general of UNESCO, Amadou Mahtar Mbow of Senegal, then agreed to return \$70 million to member countries, crediting the money against their contributions to this year's budget. But he kept back \$80 million. Mr. Mbow's aides have told Western diplomats that the money will not be returned until the end of



MINE DAMAGE — The Oceanic Energy, a Taiwanese oil tanker, is still afloat in the southern Red Sea near Jeddah, after it apparently struck a mine on Aug. 5. A multinational effort to clear the Red Sea of mines began Wednesday. Page 5.

## Soviet Calls Reagan's Bombing Joke Unprecedentedly Hostile, Dangerous

By Serge Schmemmann  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet government on Wednesday denounced President Ronald Reagan's quip about outlawing and bombing Russia as "unprecedentedly hostile and dangerous to the cause of peace."

The denunciation was issued as a statement by Tass, the official press agency, which signified that it was government policy.

"Tass is authorized to state that the Soviet Union deplores the U.S. president's 'joke,'" the statement said. "This conduct is incompatible with the high responsibility borne by leaders of states, particularly nuclear powers, for the destinies of their own peoples and for the destinies of mankind."

The basic theme of the Tass statement mirrored those of the initial press attacks on Tuesday: That the remarks made by Mr. Reagan during a voice teleconference address on Saturday revealed his true attitudes toward the Soviet Union and toward peace.

"My fellow Americans," Mr. Reagan said in the test, which was taped but not broadcast, "I am pleased to tell you I just signed legislation which outlaws Russia forever. We begin bombing in five minutes."

Like the press attacks, the Tass statement seized on the remark to recall major Soviet grievances against Mr. Reagan, from his calls for a crusade against the Soviet Union to the dispute over space weapons.

"The episode has been justly seen as a manifestation of the selfsame frames of mind which have already been formulated officially before in calls for a crusade, the doctrines of limited and protracted nuclear wars and the military-political plans of securing world dominance to the United States," the statement said.

"No pseudo-peace rhetoric which from time to time is used in Washington for election-year purposes should mislead anyone," it added. "The fact that this rhetoric is not matched by real actions is obvious. If anyone has any doubts on this score, the latest frankness of President Reagan should be an eye-opener for them as well."

Western diplomats in Moscow said that by elevating their reaction to the president's quip to official policy, the Kremlin was opening a major and protracted propaganda campaign.

Most diplomats viewed the remark as a propaganda windfall for the Kremlin, which had found its attacks on Washington somewhat blunted this year by Mr. Reagan's newly conciliatory stance toward Moscow and by the repercussions

of the Soviet walkout from nuclear disarmament talks.

The commentators also revealed the hope that the incident could also hurt the president's re-election chances. A stinging attack in Wednesday's Izvestia, the party newspaper, by Melior Sturma, who concealed Soviet anticipation of rich returns from the joke.

"As they say, there's no evil without some good," Mr. Sturma wrote. "Let those dear Americans and all mankind remember well how they like to joke in Washington's corridors of power."

"Let them remember this not as a sample of cowboy humor, but as an unambiguous warning that demands an urgent necessity for ac-

tion. Decisive and unhesitating," he continued.

"To joking with fire people should reply with elevated vigilance, to this voice test they should answer with voices raised in defense of peace and the future."

In contrast to previous commentators, which dwelt largely on Mr. Reagan's remark as an inadvertent reflection of his real thinking, Mr. Sturma developed the idea that the remark was dangerous in itself. He quoted at length from a West German newspaper that explored the possibility that Mr. Reagan's remark, had it been broadcast, could have touched off panic and even global catastrophe.

## Mondale Cancels Georgia Visit as Campaign Lags

By Jack Nelson  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Walter F. Mondale, his campaign apparently in deep trouble in the South, has canceled a trip to Macon, Georgia, after the Georgia Democratic Party chairman, Bert Lance, and other state party officials said they would be unable to appear with him.

Mr. Lance, Governor Joe Frank Harris, Lieutenant Governor Zell Miller and Senator Sam Nunn all said they could not work Mr. Mondale's visit into their schedules.

Mr. Miller said he had a previous engagement to "talk with a bunch of poultry folks up in Gainesville."

Mr. Nunn said he had committed time to spend with his family, and Mr. Harris and Mr. Lance were unavailable for comment.

Mr. Miller, who served as state chairman of Mr. Mondale's successful campaign in the Georgia Democratic primary, said in a telephone interview that the presidential candidate has serious problems in Georgia because of the way he has dealt with Mr. Lance and for neglecting to consult outside his inner circle of advisers.

After Mr. Lance's appointment as Mr. Mondale's campaign chairman last month touched off a wave of criticism from Democrats, the Mondale presidential ignored Mr. Lance until he finally resigned.

Mr. Mondale's problems in the South — which he was visiting Tuesday for the third time in as many weeks — extend beyond those in Georgia. Polls show he lags considerably behind President Ronald Reagan in every Southern state.

Bob Teeter, a Detroit pollster who does polling for Mr. Reagan and other Republicans, said his

survey last month showed Mr. Reagan with a huge lead in all nine states polled. The sampling in each state was relatively small, but even a large margin of error could not reverse Mr. Reagan's lead in any of the states.

The smallest lead Mr. Reagan held in any of the states — Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia — was 13 percentage points in North Carolina.

"The Mondale people are talking about taking one or more Southern states," Mr. Teeter said, "but they've got to figure out a different way than I can figure it from my findings."

### Frustration With Jackson

Paul Taylor of The Washington Post reported from Little Rock, Arkansas.

Mr. Mondale, in a conversation Tuesday with aides aboard his campaign plane, angrily vented his frustration at demands the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson has made of him since the Democratic National Convention last month.

Mr. Mondale complained to the aides, "I gave him Ernie Green" — a former top economic adviser to Mr. Jackson's campaign who has been named one of Mr. Mondale's deputy campaign managers — "and that wasn't enough. I can win this thing on my own."

The remark was made in a raised voice within earshot of a reporter. The reporter was a row behind Mr. Mondale interviewing other staff members under a new, on-the-road rule that was put into effect Tuesday as a result of complaints from several news organizations.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Troops Keep Clear of Ulster Funeral

The Associated Press

BELFAST — Police in Northern Ireland kept in the background Wednesday at the funeral of an Irish Republican Army sympathizer killed by police during a weekend assault on a pro-IRA rally.

About 1,000 mourners attended a requiem Mass for Sean Downs, 22, at St. Agnes Roman Catholic Church in West Belfast, near the place where he was killed by a plastic bullet fired by police at Sunday's rally. About 4,000 more joined the funeral cortege for the walk to a cemetery.

Although two army helicopters flew above the procession, police and British troops remained out of sight.

Mr. Downs was killed and twenty persons were wounded when police charged a crowd of about 2,000 people at the rally outside the headquarters of the IRA's political front, Sinn Féin, in an attempt to arrest Martin Galvin.

Mr. Galvin is a member of the European fund-raising group Irish Aid Committee, or Irish Aid, which has been banned from entering Northern Ireland, but is during the police assault.

Sunday's clashes brought widespread calls for a ban on the use of plastic bullets, but these were used again on Tuesday evening by Belfast police when youths set vehicles on fire and shouted IRA slogans after a soccer match. Police said 47 policemen were injured and nine people were charged.

The Rev. Sean McCartney, a local parish priest, told mourners at Mr. Downs's funeral that the police action on Sunday was unjustified, but he appealed for calm.

"We pray that his tragic death will not be made an excuse or justification for deaths in our community," he said of Mr. Downs.

Among the mourners were Gerry Adams, the president of Sinn Féin, and Bishop Cahal Daly, the leading Roman Catholic prelate in Belfast and a frequent critic of the IRA's tactics.

The dead man's father, Gerry Downs, 54, read a requiem reading. His widow, Brenda, sat weeping in the front pew close to the coffin. Sitting beside her were Mr. Downs's three sisters and four brothers.

Mr. Downs was convicted in 1979 of belonging to the IRA and

having a gun under suspicious circumstances. He received a conditional discharge, meaning no further action would be taken if he stayed out of trouble for two years.

His father said at the funeral: "Sean was 16 when he was convicted. He joined the IRA because everyone in his class was in it. The judge gave him a conditional discharge, and he's not been involved since then."

Police say Mr. Downs was rioting when he was killed. But Father McCartney said police had given an erroneous impression of Mr. Downs as a troublemaker.

### Paper Urges Reconciliation

A British newspaper called for the reunification of Ireland, in a special issue marking the 15th anniversary Tuesday of British troops being sent to Northern Ireland. Reuters reported from London.

A mass-circulation tabloid, the Daily Mirror, which has previously urged withdrawal of the troops, devoted eight pages to the consequences of sectarian strife in the province.

British troops were deployed to relieve the police and keep the peace in the province.

couple of former senators and an elderly, eccentric mayor who refuses to cut his long, white hair until Mr. Marcos gives up his authoritarian powers.

(The bicameral Congress was suspended by Mr. Marcos in 1972 and replaced by a unicameral legislature.)

The parliamentary aims of the new opposition legislators include impeaching Mr. Marcos and restoring the 1935 U.S.-style constitution, scrapping certain decree powers and dismantling the Human Settlements Ministry, which is run by the president's wife, Imelda.

Although outnumbered in the new 200-seat parliament, opposition members are widely expected

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Ramon Durano, a Marcos ally in the town of Danao.

## Mixed Bag of Foes Challenges Marcos Machine

Despite a Disappointing Election, Opposition Lawmakers Feel Spunky

By William Branigin  
Washington Post Service

DANA O, Philippines — They call Ramon Durano *manung*. It is the local word for "don," as in Corleone.

Sill spry at 79, Mr. Durano is indisputably the boss of Danao, a town he founded just north of the Philippines' fourth largest city, Cebu, in the heart of what has come to be known as "Durano country."

But to his opponents, he is a Philippine godfather in the pejorative sense of the word, a man who usually gets his way.

He invariably gets his way on election day, and his methods are a case study of machine politics, Philippine-style.

he is fond of saying. "This is Mariboro country. We slug it out."

A staunch supporter of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, Mr. Durano is one of the reasons that

### The Philippines A Society Adrift

Second of four articles

the political opposition did not end up doing quite so well as it first seemed in early returns of the May 14 parliamentary elections. In the end, Mr. Marcos was able to keep a majority in the new legislature, and the elections did not entirely defuse political tensions in the Philippines, as many

people had hoped. Much was riding on those elections, and even more is riding now on the opposition candidates who were elected. For their performance in the new parliament will help set the future course of Mr. Marcos's 19-year-old government. It may also determine the prospects for peaceful change in the Philippines.

The opposition legislators include young firebrands and seasoned traditional politicians. There is a newcomer from the turbulent southern island of Mindanao who warns that he has not ruled out armed rebellion, a woman politician who has been charged by Mr. Marcos with plotting against his life, a former trade minister in the Marcos government, a former speaker of the old House of Representatives, a

### INSIDE

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■ U.S. industrial output rose 0.9 percent in July, and inventory growth slowed in June. Page 9.

### TOMORROW

Out of the office and into the kitchen: a look at some Americans who have switched a career in food. Weekend.

هك: زامن الاصل



## Glomp Chides Germans Over Ethnic Agitation

**Reuters**  
CZESTOCHOWA, Poland — Cardinal Jozef Glomp, Poland's Roman Catholic leader, accused organizations in West Germany on Wednesday of fomenting discord between the two countries by their support for the German minority in Poland.

The cardinal appealed to young Poles who regard themselves as ethnic Germans to remain at home and resist the lure of "comfort and pleasure" in the West at a time of economic crisis for Poland.

## Mondale Slips In the South

(Continued from Page 1)

Until this trip, all comments Mr. Mondale made aboard his campaign plane were regarded as off the record.

In a news conference in Memphis, Tennessee, immediately after the plane landed, Mr. Mondale dismissed his differences with Mr. Jackson as a "minor irritation" and said, "I want everyone's support, including Reverend Jackson's. But I have to win this thing on my own. Brokers cannot deliver the presidency."

In the weeks since the close of the Democratic convention, Mr. Jackson has criticized Mr. Mondale and his running mate, Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York, for not including more blacks and other minorities on their campaign staffs.

In an interview published Tuesday in the Los Angeles Times, Mr. Jackson said the message of Mr. Mondale's general election campaign has been aimed at middle-class whites rather than blacks.

Earlier, Mr. Jackson had said that if Mr. Mondale does not develop a job-training proposal for the hard-core unemployed, he might refrain from actively supporting the Democratic ticket.

On a number of occasions during the primaries, Mr. Mondale expressed exasperation with Mr. Jackson, saying that he was "mystified" by what he regarded as Mr. Jackson's constantly shifting and apparently insatiable demands.

But Mr. Mondale said Tuesday that he talks to Mr. Jackson once a week on the telephone, that their relations are good, and that he expects Mr. Jackson to campaign for him this fall.

Nowhere is the potential effect of the increased black voter turnout that Mr. Jackson is capable of generating more evident than in Arkansas. Mr. Reagan carried the state by 5,123 votes in 1980. Coming into this year, 36.7 percent of the state's eligible black voters, or 85,000 people, were unregistered.

Cardinal Glomp spoke at an open-air Mass attended by more than 200,000 people at Czestochowa's Jasna Gora monastery, 208 kilometers (130 miles) south of Warsaw. It houses the shrine of the Black Madonna, Poland's patron saint.

The Mass celebrated the Feast of the Assumption, one of the most popular holy days in Poland's religious calendar. In recent years, it has also become an occasion for demonstrations by supporters of the outlawed Solidarity trade union.

Cardinal Glomp had been expected to devote his address to Catholics' relations with the Communist authorities in Poland.

Solidarity banners and portraits of the union's leader, Lech Walesa, were scattered throughout the vast crowd gathered in front of the monastery.

However, Cardinal Glomp did not mention Solidarity and made only one reference to the release of 652 political prisoners, most of them Solidarity activists, under an amnesty proclaimed by the government last month.

"We offer our prayers to the Virgin Mary for the releases, which strengthen the country and its position in the world," he said.

The cardinal said in his address that relations between the Catholic churches in Poland and West Germany, which he visited last month, were good, but added:

"The Polish and German problem is swollen with historical pains and sometimes great misunderstanding. They require a high degree of moral awareness."

Cardinal Glomp said the Polish church admired the West German missionary work in Africa and Latin America, but was concerned by "the movement of bitterness and resentment inspired by other sources" in Germany.

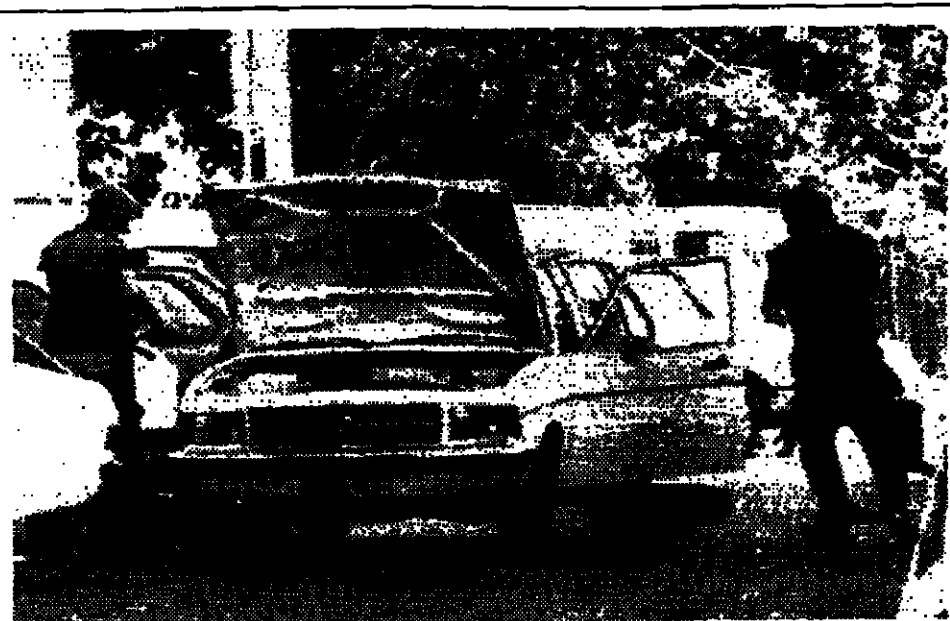
He did not elaborate but the reference was to West German organizations representing Germans expelled from Poland when frontiers were redrawn at the end of World War II. They have accused the Polish government of preventing thousands of ethnic Germans still in Poland from emigrating to the West.

**American Cardinal Speaks**

Cardinal Joseph L. Bernardin, archbishop of Chicago, declared his "solidarity" with the Polish people on Wednesday at the Jasna Gora ceremony. The Associated Press reported from Czestochowa.

Cardinal Bernardin, who is on a 10-day visit to Poland, told the vast crowd at the shrine that "we love you and support you, especially during these difficult days and even years."

"We share a common faith," he said, "and common hope for God's kingdom where all shall live in peace and harmony."



Police explosive experts in Jerusalem after they defused the bomb in the car.

## Israelis Defuse Bomb Near Herut Office

**United Press International**

JERUSALEM — A bomb planted in a car bearing the words "Sabra and Chatila" was defused several yards from the Herut Party headquarters Wednesday.

Police said that an unidentified woman telephoned to signal that there was a bomb, and police demolition experts defused the 26-pound (12-kilogram) charge.

A police spokesman said the

Herut building was crowded, but a telephone operator at Herut said that no government leaders were in the building at the time.

Herut is the leading party in the ruling Likud bloc.

A police source said that Arabic writing saying something similar to "Al Fatah, Sabra and Chatila" had been painted under the car's hood. El-Fatah is the central organization of the Palestine Liberation Organization chief, Yasser Arafat. Sabra and Chatila are the two Palestinian

refugee camps in Beirut in which civilians were massacred by Lebanese Christian militiamen in September 1982.

Traffic was halted in the main thoroughfare near the four-story Herut Party headquarters, and crowds of Israelis tried to attack Arab passers-by as police defused the bomb.

The telephone operator at Herut headquarters said the workers went to the basement shelter after police warned them of the bomb.

## U.S., UNESCO Sparring on Unspent Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

1985 and then only to countries that are fully paid-up members. Hence, the United States would not be eligible to receive its \$20-million share if it withdrew from UNESCO at the end of this year.

Western diplomats say they are worried that UNESCO may try to spend the money on programs it would not otherwise be able to afford if the United States withdrew.

Third World members, organized as the Group of 77, together with their Soviet bloc allies, generally support the director-general and have a majority within UNESCO.

If the organization should move the entire \$80 million surplus into its operating budget, that would make up for the loss of about two years of contributions by the United States, which currently runs at \$43 million a year.

Britain warned Mr. M'bow in April against "appropriation of the currency-fluctuation surplus" to offset the impact of a U.S. withdrawal.

Another source of contention is the interest that the agency is earning on the \$80 million, estimated at \$8 million a year. The United

States and some other Western countries are reported to have asked for assurances that the interest also will be returned. They are said to have received no clear reply from Mr. M'bow.

Member nations are preparing for a crucial board meeting next month to consider changes in the organization. The meeting is to determine whether the United States, and probably Britain, remain members.

By the time it opens, diplomats say, the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of the U.S. Congress, will have published the results of its own review of UNESCO's operations, which has been under way since last spring.

In the last few weeks, Denmark and the Netherlands have joined the United States and Britain in formally demanding major changes in the way the organization is run.

Because of United States hostility toward UNESCO, Mr. M'bow has just retained a Washington-based public relations company, Wagner & Baroddy, to improve the organization's image in the United States and lobby for support in Congress. He reportedly did not consult with the United States or

any other Western governments before making the move.

An executive with Wagner & Baroddy, Heather David, said Tuesday that the contract was signed July 1 and would continue in effect indefinitely. She estimated that the company's fees would be about \$15,000 a week. The money will come out of UNESCO's normal operating budget.

## U.S. Suspends Cocaine Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

guerrillas first appeared in the area, the police estimate that they have recruited 1,500 to 2,000 people in the valley. Operating in bands of up to 100 young men and women, they have dynamited 10 of the 13 police stations in the region, attacked banks and killed 19 policemen. Their threats have forced most officials and the schoolteachers in 14 communities to resign.

On the night of July 4, a large band attacked the farm compound in Aucayacu, which served as a project headquarters for the U.S. Agency for International Development.

The \$18-million AID program, which includes road repair, well drilling and crop improvement projects, is part of the eradication strategy and is aimed at making it worthwhile for farmers to stop the profitable growing of coca leaves.

The five Americans and several dozen Peruvian workers based at the compound have now been withdrawn. The work force of close to 300 Peruvians, paid from U.S. funds to destroy the plantations, has also suspended most of its activity because the police strike force, consisting of 224 men trained by the United States, is unable to provide protection.

The strike force is now almost fully occupied in the counterinsurgency campaign. This new role has raised questions among U.S. officials in Peru and in Washington about the spending of U.S. government funds that are earmarked for narcotics control, not for counterinsurgency activities.

Of the \$30 million allocated by the U.S. government, \$18 million is earmarked for the AID program and close to \$12 for training, equipment, vehicles and expenses for police and eradication crews. More than half of the available funds already have been disbursed.

Officers of the narcotics police said last month that more than 70 percent of their time and vehicles were being used for protecting government installations and pursuing guerrillas.

Some U.S. officials fear that even if the guerrillas are routed, the program may have been seriously jeopardized. Many Peruvian employees on the project who now feel threatened both by the rebels and by the drug smugglers have already resigned and replacements have been difficult to recruit, the officials said.

## South Africa Gold Miners May Strike Over Wages

**Reuters**  
JOHANNESBURG — The first legal strike by black South African gold miners could occur soon, but experts are uncertain what effect a stoppage would have on the country's most vital industry.

Wage talks between the National Union of Mineworkers and the Chamber of Mines, which represents South Africa's mini-gold companies, broke down this week after more than two months.

In July, the chamber implemented wage increases averaging 13.8 percent. The union called the figure unsatisfactory, but gave up its original demand for 25-percent raises. The union is consulting members about a strike and its general secretary, Cyril Ramaphosa, said that a decision should be made in about a week.

Mr. Ramaphosa noted that while union members had the legal right to strike, they still could be dismissed for doing so.

Gold mining is crucial to South Africa's economy. The mines produce about 70 percent of the output of the non-Communist world and generate about half of South Africa's foreign earnings. The mines made profits of three billion rand (\$1.9 billion) last year.

A slump in world gold prices and two years of drought have devastated the nation's economy, bringing high inflation, record interest rates and a rapidly falling currency.

Gold industry experts say that a strike would be unlikely to shut down the whole industry.

The union contends that it has 70,000 members among the country's 500,000 black miners and is recognized at only eight of about 40 gold mines, where it says it represents about half the work force. The Chamber of Mines estimates the union membership at around 10,000.

Mr. Ramaphosa said he anticipated support from miners who are not union members.

If all the workers went on strike at the eight mines, monthly gold output would be cut by about 25 percent and the industry would lose approximately 250 million rand a month, one expert said.

Although the mines might be flexible enough to use white labor to maintain production, experts warned that other problems could ensue. These could include rioting in the miners' hostels, as occurred two years ago during an earlier wage dispute.

Further disruption of production could occur if workers were dismissed.

"We would try to persuade any striking mineworkers to return to work," said Colin Fenton, operations chief at one of the major mining companies, Gold Fields of South Africa. "If they did not, then we would send them home."

"We can replace striking mineworkers readily from the thousands of unemployed former mineworkers in the [black] homelands who want to come back and work in the mines," Mr. Fenton told the Rand Daily Mail.

## Israel Dismisses Arafat Claim of Jordan-PLO Link

**Reuters**

JERUSALEM — Israel dismissed on Wednesday a statement by Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, that he and King Hussein of Jordan had agreed on establishing a confederation between Jordan and a future Palestinian state.

A senior Israeli official, who requested anonymity, said that no agreement existed and that one was far from being reached. Mr. Arafat made the assertion, the official said, because he needed to ease internal and international pressure on him for proof of progress in Middle East talks.

On Thursday, Mr. Arafat said in Tunis that he and King Hussein had accepted the principle of a PLO-Jordan confederation between two independent states.

"Both of us have accepted the resolution of the Palestine National Council to have a Palestinian-Jordanian confederation," he said. The council functions as a Palestinian parliament-in-exile.

The Israeli official said that King Hussein wanted to reign supreme over both Jordan and any Palestinian homeland in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, whereas the PLO wanted a separate, independent state.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Britain Disputes Deaths in Uganda

**LONDON (WP)** — A statement by Britain's Foreign Office on Wednesday that there was "no evidence" to substantiate reports from Washington that "hundreds of thousands of people" have been killed in Uganda has brought to the surface a dispute between the Foreign Office and the U.S. State Department over how to deal with the turmoil in Uganda.

Concern among U.S. specialists is that the British statement may dilute the pressure that the Reagan administration is trying to bring on Uganda to curb the reported excesses of the Ugandan army that allegedly have resulted in the deaths of thousands of civilians in recent months. Uganda says the reports are "totally untrue."

The difference in view between London and Washington began to surface publicly last week when The Washington Post, citing unnamed official U.S. and private refugee-monitoring groups, reported from Washington that the Ugandan Army had killed or intentionally starved to death thousands of civilians in what appeared to be an officially sanctioned policy to crack down on rebel forces.

### Unit Says Reagan Increased Inequality

**WASHINGTON (WP)** — President Ronald Reagan's policies have widened the gap between rich and poor over the past four years, reduced the growth of real family income slightly and left a legacy of budget deficits that could hold down future economic growth, the nonpartisan Urban Institute said Wednesday in an evaluation of Mr. Reagan's first term.

From 1980 to 1984, according to the report, the share of total family income received by the poorest fifth of the U.S. population fell by 0.7 percentage points, but the share received by the richest fifth rose by 1.9 percentage points. It attributed the shift largely to Reagan policies in cutting social program benefits and altering the tax structure.

But it said that while Mr. Reagan had "planned a full-scale retreat" from the welfare state, a sharp restructuring of government functions and programs had not taken place. It attributed this in part to opposition from Congress, state governors and unfavorable court decisions and in part to Mr. Reagan's failure to press for more radical changes.

### Red Brigades Reportedly Had Missiles

**ROME (UPI)** — Italian investigators say the Red Brigades planned a surface-to-air missile attack against Italy's minister of justice in 1982 but the plan was blocked by the arrest of a leader of the urban guerrilla group. Details of the purported plan were published Wednesday in the newspaper Il Messaggero.

The report said the Red Brigades had two 61mm surface-to-air missiles to carry out the attack against Ciriaco De Mita, who was justice minister at the time. The organization planned to fire the missiles into Mr. De Mita's office from launching pads rigged to the back of small trucks, investigators said.

In the report released Monday, investigators said plans for the attack were found after the arrest Jan. 9, 1982, of Giovanni Senzani, a criminologist who was later convicted and jailed as a leader of the Red Brigades in the Rome area. Authorities said a search of Mr. Senzani's Rome hideout turned up detailed plans for the attack.

### Sandinist Priests Get Vatican Deadline

**MANAGUA (AP)** — The Vatican has given four priests holding high positions in Nicaragua's leftist Sandinist government an Aug. 31 deadline to resign or face being defrocked, a Roman Catholic Church source said Wednesday.

"We know that the four priests who work with the government have until Aug. 31 to decide if they will continue with the church or with the government," the church official said. "The Vatican has given them an ultimatum."

The minister of culture, the Reverend Ernesto Cardenal, said over the weekend that he and the three other priests have decided to defy the Vatican order to resign from the government. The Vatican reiterated on Friday that the four priests must resign, but made no mention of a deadline.

### East German Border Guns Removed

**BONN (Reuters)** — East Germany has dismantled its deadly automatic scatter guns along almost half the 275-mile (445-kilometer) border with West Germany, Bonn's chief government spokesman, Peter Boenisch, said Wednesday.

Bavaria's state premier, Franz Josef Strauss, said after engineering a one-billion-Deutsch mark (\$350-million) credit to East Germany last year that the East Germans would eventually withdraw all the guns.

Mr. Boenisch denied a report that it is to appear Thursday in the weekly magazine Stern that East Germany had started installing a new alarm system on its heavily fortified Western border. He said the so-called "silent" system had been in existence for some time.

### Patient Abuse in Japan Charged

**GENEVA (AP)** — A statement submitted to a United Nations human rights panel on Wednesday charged that there was evidence of fatal beatings and other grave abuse in Japanese mental hospitals. The New York-based International League for Human Rights said an estimated 80 percent of the 320,000 patients of the largely privately owned hospitals were forcibly held for long periods.

The statement, submitted to the UN Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, said that "in many cases, the very persons making the decision to commit is the person who will financially benefit from the commitment — the head of the hospital."

It listed reports on conditions in a private hospital at Utsunomiya City, north of Tokyo. Patients there reported being subjected to regular beatings and "being forced to work without pay for six days a week at a frozen-food factory owned by the hospital psychiatrist's family," according to the statement.

### Timberman to Edit Buenos Aires Paper

**BUENOS AIRES (AP)** — Jacobo Timerman, the journalist and author who was jailed, tortured and expelled by Argentina's former military regime, said Wednesday that he was taking over as editor of the Buenos Aires daily newspaper La Razón.

Mr. Timerman said he expected to make major changes in the editorial approach of La Razón, an afternoon daily that had firmly backed the rightist military dictatorship that ruled Argentina from 1976 until December 1983. "I am going to create a pluralist, democratic daily, which is what the country needs," Mr. Timerman said.

He said he also plans to restart La Opinión, the newspaper he owned and operated until he was arrested in 1977 and the paper was seized by the military regime. Only a few details need to be resolved with printers before publication of the morning paper resumes, Mr. Timerman said.

### For the Record

Britain urged the Soviet Union on Wednesday to join the United States in space weapons talks in Vienna next month and "live up to their responsibilities and to show the necessary will and flexibility to enable these talks to go forward."

(AP) A strong earthquake jolted Japan's southern main island of Kyushu early Wednesday, causing a power failure, a Central Meteorological Agency spokesman said. The quake registered 5.7 on the open-ended Richter scale.

(AP) A group of 56 Turkish intellectuals, including some of the country's leading writers, went on trial at a martial law court on Wednesday, accused of circulating a petition critical of the Turkish military. (Reuters) Two earthquakes centered 765 miles (1,235 kilometers) apart struck Western and southeastern Iran early, the official news agency IRNA reported Wednesday. The quakes measured 4.6 and 5.3 on the Richter scale. No casualties or damage were reported.

(AP) Uruguay's military government decreed Tuesday that the country's first elections in 13 years, for a civilian president, congress and provincial officials, would be held Nov. 25.

(UPI) President Fernando Belaunde Terry of Peru on Tuesday declared martial law for 60 days in 13 mountain provinces where 131 people have died in two weeks of guerrilla violence. Fifteen of the dead were children whose throats were slit.

(UPI) Correction The French franc's value against the dollar in New York was erroneously reported in some of Wednesday's editions. The correct figure for late New York trading Tuesday was 8.8175 francs to the dollar.

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## LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

### NOTICE OF PREQUALIFICATION

The League of Arab States proposes to launch in the near future an international competitive bidding for the construction and equipment of its new headquarter in Tunis, Tunisia. The project extends over a surface-area of about 40,000 square metres including, particularly, a reception-room, a conference-hall, meeting-rooms, an office-building and an underground parking-lot.

The work will be tendered as a single lot involving all building, equipment and decoration services and must be completed within a global period of 24 months. Interested bidders are kindly requested to send their prequalification dossier before 31 August 1984 to the following address:

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  - short summary of work completed;
  - final cost of project;
  - contract defined period and effective execution-period.
2. — Amount of real capital and reserves.
3. — Turnover for each of the last three years.
4. — Number of permanent staff per professional category as well as organisation-chart.
5. — Bank references.

"The deadline for sending offers is extended from 31 July to 31 August 1984."

مكتبة الأصيل





MAN ON A RAFT — Pedro López Beltrán is helped from a helicopter, which plucked him from the ocean five days after his ship, a Spanish trawler, sank off Morocco.

## UN Talks End Ferraro Denies Loan Error Was Hers

### With Call for More Aid on Birth Control

By William A. Orme Jr.  
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — The second International Conference on Population and Development has adjourned, with the 149 delegations backing a consensus call for substantially increased spending on Third World family planning programs.

"Unwanted high fertility," the United Nations conference stated in a closing declaration Tuesday, "seriously impedes social and economic progress in many countries." It asked that birth control aid from industrialized nations "be provided wholeheartedly and in a spirit of universal solidarity and enlightened self-interest."

The four-page "Mexico City Declaration on Population and Development" was approved by acclamation before the conference adjourned Tuesday night.

In contrast to the position of the U.S. delegation, which emphasized the progress it says has been achieved since the first population conference in Bucharest 10 years ago, the Mexico City declaration underlines the interrelated and unresolved problems of accelerating Third World birth rates, urbanization and unemployment.

"Although considerable progress has been made since Bucharest," the declaration states, "millions of people still lack access to safe and effective family planning methods. By the year 2000, some 1.6 billion women will be of child-bearing age, 1.3 billion of them in developing countries."

"Major efforts must be made now," the declaration continued, "to ensure that all couples and individuals can exercise their basic human rights to decide freely, responsibly, and without coercion, the number and spacing of their children."

The phrasing of the declaration engendered little debate, but another major report approved by the conference on Tuesday did. This was a series of modifications to the World Population Plan of Action approved at the Bucharest conference in 1974.

The report contained 85 proposals, most of which are noncontroversial, general suggestions directed to governments. One, for example, declares that the eradication of mass hunger and illiteracy are suitable development goals.

Another proposal, however, condemns the establishment of settlements in occupied territories and was widely regarded as being aimed at Israeli settlements on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

After a defeat Monday, the U.S. delegation failed in its second attempt in Tuesday's final plenary session to block the proposal. The head of the U.S. delegation, James L. Buckley, called it a "willful, reckless introduction of a divisive issue that has no place here."

However, Mr. Buckley urged unanimous acceptance of the document listing recommendations, and said he was pleased at the degree of consensus at the conference. But he lamented that "our significant achievements have been greatly overshadowed by the efforts of some countries to introduce divisive and extraneous issues."

In the conference's working committee, population problems have been overshadowed by conflicts over proposed changes dealing with such issues as global disarmament and free-market economics.

By Maura Dolan  
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN JOSE, California — Geraldine A. Ferraro, the Democratic candidate for vice president, has denied that an attorney for the Federal Election Commission in 1978 advised her against accepting large loans from her family for her congressional campaign that year. The loans were later ruled illegal.

David Stein, the attorney, said in a statement that he had advised her campaign officials against accepting campaign loans of more than \$10,000 from members of her family.

At a news conference Tuesday, Ms. Ferraro insisted that her husband and her former campaign treasurer were truthful when they told the election commission six years ago that the campaign had accepted \$134,000 in family loans after being advised by the attorney that they were legal. The loans to the campaign were from her husband, John A. Zaccaro, and their three children.

As a result of their claim of improper legal advice, the commission levied relatively small fines against Ms. Ferraro's congressional campaign.

Mr. Stein, who left the commission in 1978, released a statement from his New York office that said he had discussed the matter at an "informal meeting" at Ms. Ferraro's home in New York. "I recall voicing my doubts regarding the propriety of loans by members of the candidate's immediate family," he said.

The statement said he could not recall his precise words, but insisted that he had advised the campaign that "I did not believe it would be permissible."

The meeting, the statement said, was an informal one and that Mr. Stein had never engaged in a confidential attorney-client relationship with either Mr. Ferraro or her husband. It said Mr. Stein never heard from Ms. Ferraro's campaign again and never was contacted by the commission.

Ms. Ferraro, when asked if Mr. Stein's statement were accurate, replied, "absolutely not."

She noted that her husband and her former treasurer, David Blankstein, told the commission in affidavits of having received improper advice.

"Those affidavits were absolutely accurate in 1978. They are absolutely accurate today," Ms. Ferraro said. She said that there were witnesses to that meeting and that after she contacts them, she will release their names.

It was also disclosed Tuesday that Mr. Stein was asked to resign from his job at the commission in 1978 because his work was inadequate. The Associated Press reported.

[William C. Oldaker, a former general counsel of the commission, said he dismissed Mr. Stein "because his work wasn't up to the standards I thought was necessary for an attorney at the commission."]

Mr. Stein said that he now has a general law practice and is "not politically involved in any fashion." He said he first discussed the matter a few days ago with the conservative newspaper Human Events only because that paper contacted him.

Ms. Ferraro's first campaign trip to California has been overshadowed by continuing questions about her finances.

As a vice presidential candidate, she is obligated to release only a financial disclosure statement. But last month, she promised to make public both the tax returns for her husband and herself.

On Sunday, as she prepared to leave Washington for California, she said that she would not make public her husband's tax returns because he felt it might hurt his business interests. But she said she would release her own returns.

Ms. Ferraro said Tuesday she was still discussing the issue of financial disclosure with her husband, and "I would still like him to release his tax forms."

Republican leaders, in Dallas to

prepare for the party's convention, have opened a concerted campaign over the question.

She acknowledged "that there is perhaps an impatience on the part of the public" to learn more about her campaign finances, but said there would be no disclosures until Aug. 20, when her tax returns and other information are released.

Ms. Ferraro also said she had

"obviously" made a mistake in a comment Sunday when she referred to her husband's reluctance to release his tax forms. "You people married to Italian men," she said, "you know what it's like."

"What I was saying was that he is a very patient, private, independent person," she said. "Nobody in the world," she added, "thinks more highly of my husband than do I."



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## Defect Forces Minor Platform Change U.S. to Recall 12 Trident-1s

By Walter Pincus  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A defect in the first-stage engines of the Navy's Trident-1 intercontinental ballistic missile has led to the recall of 12 deployed missiles and raised questions about the reliability of 370, according to a House Appropriations Committee investigation.

The Trident, a three-stage missile using solid fuel, is the Navy's primary strategic weapon. The program calls for 570 of the nuclear-armed missiles to be deployed on eight Trident and 12 Poseidon submarines.

A report of the investigation was contained in a committee hearing transcript that was published recently.

According to the report, Rear Admiral Glenwood Clark, project manager of the Naval Materiel Command's strategic systems office, told a closed hearing in March that faulty propellant in the first-stage had been identified as the cause of the unusually large number of operational test failures. The failures were in several of the 99 engines acquired in the initial purchase, he said.

Acknowledging that the Trident engine had been under study for several years, Admiral Clark said at the hearing that 35 of the 99 engines "have been pulled out of the fleet" until the problem could be found.

Some "corrective actions" had been taken in recently produced engines but only after 370 had been delivered, he said.

He added, however, that "demonstrated reliability" of the Trident-1, based on operational tests, had been only slightly "below our program goal."

The Navy reported that the subcontractor for the problem engines was not held liable but that, because of the engine problems, the company did not get \$33 million under an incentive provision. The committee's investigators also found that a subcontractor had soaked a part in solvent instead of just cleaning it, causing "additional recalls."

Mexico to Resume Work On Nuclear Energy Plan

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — President Miguel de la Madrid has approved a four-year energy program that calls for limited resumption of an ambitious nuclear program that was halted two years ago because of Mexico's economic crisis.

The plan calls for completion of the Laguna Verde nuclear plant and for work to begin on a second plant. The government plans to spend about \$23 million in building costs and about \$24 million in operating costs.

## Minor Platform Change Is Sole Reagan Request

United Press International

DALLAS — Ronald Reagan's chief envoy to the Republican Party's platform committee asked Wednesday for a single change in language concerning taxes but said that, otherwise, the document was acceptable.

Drew Lewis, the president's emissary, asked that the committee remove from the platform language that pledges specific support for a "flat tax" plan. Under that system, all income is taxed at a single rate but only a few of the many deductions and exemptions that now exist under U.S. tax law are allowed.

"We would prefer not to be backed into any specific tax plan," Mr. Lewis said as the full committee began its review of the document it received Tuesday from seven drafting subcommittees.

Mr. Lewis made no mention Wednesday of language outlining party policy on tax increases that was strengthened at the last minute by the economic policy subcommittee, despite the opposition of Mr. Reagan's advisers.

The approved formulation read: "We therefore oppose any attempt to increase taxes, which would harm the recovery and reverse the trend toward restoring control of the economy to individual Americans." The committee's only change in a compromise approved by the White House was to add the comma after the word "taxes."

Mr. Lewis said Tuesday night that the administration "can live" with the language on tax increases in view of additional language which says, "We will continue our efforts to further reduce tax rates and now foresee no economic circumstances which would call for increased taxation."

In one other change Tuesday, the platform writers dropped a plank adopted earlier that called for elim-

ination of all taxes on savings income, a proposal Mr. Lewis said would cost the federal government \$7 billion in revenue and would be "a bonanza for the rich."

The seven platform subcommittees drew up Tuesday a manifesto of conservative thought on the economy, social issues and foreign policy. The document, subject to final approval this week by the full 106-member platform committee.

Provisions of Platform

The platform contains the following provisions, according to The Associated Press:

• Defense: Supports Mr. Reagan's military buildup, saying both a strong defense and economy are necessary but expresses hope that military spending can "level off," supports the president's space weaponry program to develop a system to shoot down missiles.

• Soviet Union: Replaces the 1980 platform's call for "military superiority" with a strong plank pledging "to do everything necessary so that, in case of conflict, the United States would clearly prevail."

• Israel: Claims that under Mr. Reagan, relations with Israel are "closer" and advocates a U.S. "outlook at the United Nations if Israel is forced out," rejects recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's capital.

• Central America: Supports the government of El Salvador and anti-government forces in Marxist Nicaragua, claiming, "there is a profound moral difference between the use of force for liberation and the use of force for conquest."

• Deficits: Says the first priority in reducing federal deficits is "continuing strong economic recovery" followed by "eliminating wasteful government spending." Calls for a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget and the convening of a constitutional convention if Congress fails to act.

• Women: Declines to support a new Equal Rights Amendment but says the party has "an historic commitment to progress for women," praises the Reagan record in appointing women to high positions; vows to reduce the "marriage penalty" harming working couples.

• Abortion: Reaffirms support for a "human life" constitutional amendment without specifying its form; repeats the 1980 platform's view that only men and women who "respect traditional family values and the sanctity of innocent human life" should be appointed as judges.

Police in Chile Fire at Crowd

Reuters

SANTIAGO — Police fired buckshot and tear gas to disperse anti-government demonstrators blocking the streets of La Victoria, south of Santiago, with bonfires and cobblestone barriers Tuesday night, church sources said.

## Aide Describes Drizzly Reagan

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — President Ronald Reagan sometimes has trouble staying awake during meetings with his cabinet, according to the White House chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver.

In an interview broadcast by NBC News, Mr. Deaver said he had seen the president "when he had difficulty staying awake, but he wasn't the only one in the room" with the same problem.

Asked whether Mr. Reagan got sleepier in the afternoon than in the morning, Mr. Deaver said, "I think it has more to do with what's going on in the meeting than what time of day it is."

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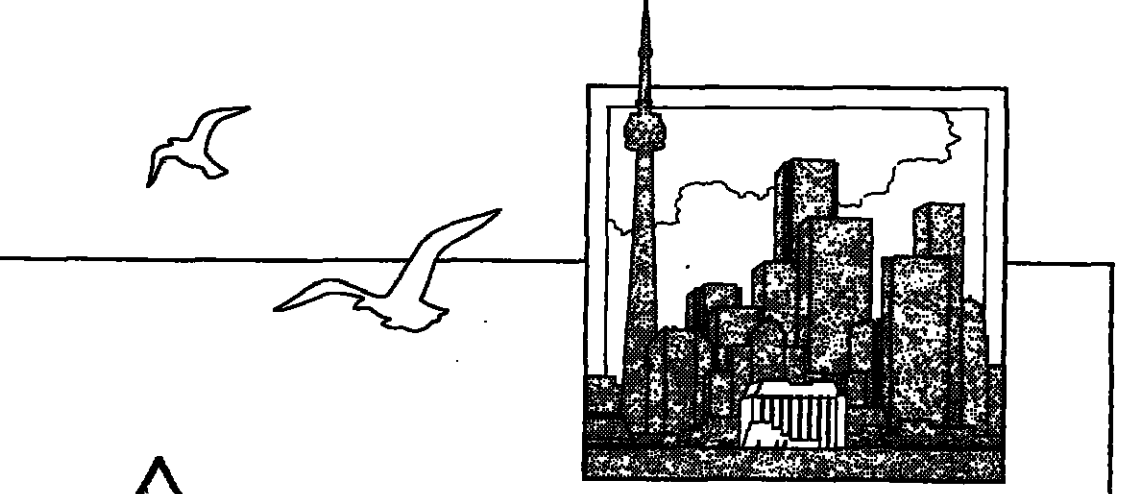
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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Another Phase in Poland

In the history of Communist Poland, the longest-lasting regime was that of Wladyslaw Gomulka. Born of strikes and demonstrations in 1956, the regime began with reform, soon lapsed into cynicism and brutality and finally succumbed in 1970 in a shower of strikers' blood. It squandered probably the only chance, however remote, of Communist legitimacy in Polish hearts and minds.

Since then the cycles of failure have grown ever shorter. Edward Gierek was followed by Stanislaw Kania, who has been followed by General Wojciech Jaruzelski. Protest—revolution, really—had advanced to the point of creating genuinely democratic institutions, through Solidarity. Then bureaucratic communism lapsed into open dictatorship through martial law. For years the standoff between these two forces has paralyzed the society.

Another phase now seems to be in the making. Solidarity's freed activists are returning to factories and neighborhoods well aware that their revolution is lost. But the regime lacks all authority; it has been forced to retreat from the show trials that were to signal "normalization."

What happens when the prisoners come out of jail and ask "all the right questions"? A Polish worker said to our colleague Michael Kaufman last week, in terms both certain and

vague: "There will be a new turn of the wheel." Polish history guarantees that the struggle will continue. No one can foresee the forms it will take or the explosions it will produce.

Economic sanctions were the proper response to the outrage of martial law. They are now properly and gradually being phased out. With Poland's popular leaders out of jail, justification for Western pressure recedes. It will never wholly disappear as long as so much of Poland's sovereignty is mortgaged to Moscow.

The sanctions have hurt and have thus moderated the regime's brutality. Sanctions alone can never destroy the Soviet hold on its empire, but Western military action to that end is inconceivable in today's world. Economic pressure can at least make life in Eastern Europe more bearable and keep alive hope of something better. If sanctions are to be used again, they need to be relaxed in better times.

Besides, it is no favor to Poland to regard it only as a pawn in the struggle between superpowers. Its revolts, inspired now by Western democracy, are rooted in centuries of strife with Russia. The Poles are best at defining their own goals and pace of revolt. A West that cannot liberate them needs at least to let them decide how and when they will strive again.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Warping the Rag Trade

Since it is August in an election year, perhaps it would be surprising if protection for the American textile industry were not tightening. Fewer imported shirts and dresses means higher profits for some American companies, and it saves some jobs in their factories. The cost? Other jobs—probably more lost than saved—in retailing, and higher prices to consumers. When you speak of the high costs of elections, don't forget this one.

Two separate lines of action are visible. The domestic textile industry has demanded an investigation by the Commerce Department of subsidized exports of textiles and clothing from 13 Third World countries. As the law is written, the department has no choice but to respond and, where it finds subsidies, to raise tariffs on the goods. The amounts imported from these countries are small, but the industry seems to be following a policy of relentless litigation against all imports, a campaign of harassment to make prices and deliveries uncertain. American trade law, by its complexity, lends itself to this kind of tactic.

Unfortunately, these 13 countries have left themselves exposed to attack by their failure to join the subsidy code under the world's established trading rules. Had they done so, their assailants would have had to meet a much more demanding legal test—again, because of the way the law is written. But some of them—Mexico is the most important case—have a

tradition of viewing the international trade codes as an instrument of oppression by the rich industrial countries and so forth. That is a mistake and, unfortunately, the penalty for it will be paid by both Mexican producers and U.S. shoppers looking for Mexican fabric and blouses during the coming Christmas season.

There is another game going on as well, separately but to the same purpose. The United States has set quotas for the textiles and clothing that it will permit importers to bring in from a foreign country. If a country has filled its quota, it will sometimes send semi-finished goods to another country to be finished and re-exported to the United States under that country's quota. Currently, and this time it is the Reagan administration that has taken the initiative, the government has begun to challenge that longstanding practice and to hold up shipments in quarrels over their legal origins. The timing of this departure from past procedure raises suspicions that the Reagan administration is trying to give a little help to Senator Jesse Helms, who is running for reelection in a state that produces textiles.

The present system of quotas to protect the American textile industry was first set up in 1962 as a temporary measure to provide a brief period of adjustment. It was supposed to loosen and allow wider trade. Instead it has tightened. Protection is habit-forming.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### Gamesmanship: Summing Up

The television coverage was oriented toward gold medal winners, but then the Americans won so many that one can't complain about unfair coverage. It was nice of them to show even the preliminary matches of hockey, because our interest was mainly there.

—Ashok Kumar Sinha, assistant secretary of the Indian Olympic Association.

America, America, and not much else. All this is very regrettable, particularly because the real atmosphere [was] much better balanced. German observers, in particular, will wonder how the world would react if German television produced this kind of coverage.

—General-Anzeiger (Bonn).

The patriotic fervor is just as strong [in Britain], if less fulfilled. British television announcers root their charges home as shamelessly as Tim Brant, Diana Nyad or any other of ABC's lesser lights. The BBC presents did a decent job on events where the Brits had no success at all—gymnastics especially—but acted as shameless boosters for the British boxers, riders, runners and pistol shooters.

—David Rennick in The Washington Post.

We'll remember the Summer Games of the 23d Olympiad for the brilliance and grace of the athletes and for the sportsmanlike conduct of some of ABC's blabbering commentators. ABC Sports seemed to see the Olympics as a national event, not an international one.

—Tom Shales in The Washington Post.

Lewis and Thompson, Moses and Coe take some sort of second billing as heroes to the army of green-suited workers who got the show on the road and kept it running—old and young, amateur or underpaid, volunteer or press-ganged helpers, doormen, commission-

aires or bus drivers. They were stupendous—patient, courteous, cheerful. Just willing you to enjoy their show. Have a nice day! In three short and bothered weeks, not one of these put-out-but-his has even been mentioned. The Soviets, had they come, could not have resisted being charmed by the Californians.

—Frank Keating in The Guardian (London).

Well, it worked. In fact it worked splendidly. Los Angeles, Southern California, the organizing committee, the corporate sponsors and the tens of thousands of volunteers whose contributions were vital to making things go gave the Olympic movement and the world an Olympiad to remember. [These were] the largest Olympic Games ever, the most heavily attended and, through international television coverage, the most widely watched. And it all came off with admirable style and grace.

Give full credit to the exemplary leadership of President Peter Ueberroth and his associates on the organizing committee. Credit is due no less to the outstanding support given the great enterprise. The Los Angeles Police Department did a superb job in crowd control and security, and its professionalism was fully matched by its courtesy and friendliness. The Southern California Rapid Transit District moved millions of spectators smoothly to Olympic events without interfering with its own heavy schedule for commuters. Hundreds of thousands of details go into managing an effort of Olympic magnitude, not the slightest of them seems to have been overlooked. On the final night, when equestrian medals were being awarded on the floor of the Coliseum, one of the horses present did what horses always choose to do at such moments. Two Olympic volunteers with the appropriate cleanup equipment immediately appeared. That, we suggest, is organization!

—The Los Angeles Times.



## The Chemical Arms Talks Continue, but in a Haze

By Macha Levinson

GENEVA — This summer the only real disarmament negotiations are about chemical weapons. The Conference on Disarmament in Geneva is trying to forge an agreement as experts from East and West and from neutral and nonaligned countries work hard to establish the technical principles of a treaty.

This disarmament effort deserves attention because an unusual, but fleeting, set of circumstances prevail which should make it easier to ban these weapons than to reduce nuclear arsenals. Fewer countries are thought to have them; there is less military and industrial commitment; there are few advocates for their use.

Yet agreement will remain difficult, largely because of the intangible nature of the chemical arms race.

Data about chemical weapons remain scarce and the weapons virtually invisible. The present concern over chemical weapons came in 1973 when extensive defensive equipment of Soviet origin was found after that year's Middle East war. This led to speculation about Soviet chemical weapon stocks, and it gradually became known that these were extensive, forming part of the Soviet Union's battlefield armament. But hard facts exist only in classified files, because the Soviet Union does not give out information about its offensive capability. Unlike its nuclear weapons, its chemical weapons are not exhibited.

On the U.S. side, the government will talk about its chemical agents and munitions, but it gives no numbers or totals of either. Here, too, opinions vary about the U.S. capability, and specifically about how much of it is obsolete. The army says the existing stockpile does not present a credible deterrent. Others believe much of it is in fact unusable.

All that is known for certain about the chemical race is that, for the moment, it is not being fueled by America. President Nixon halted production of chemical weapons in 1969; despite urging from the present administration, Congress has withheld funds for the renewal of nerve gas production for the third straight year.

This leaves the negotiations in Geneva outside the main stream of disarmament concerns — for it seems that indignation about an arms race can best be aroused when the West is at least as guilty as the Soviet Union.

A fuss occurs only once a year, during the U.S. defense budget hearings, when the government requests money for the new generation of "safer-to-handle" chemical weapons, the binaries. Each time the hue and cry has been unilaterally effective, and the weapons have been refused.

But no pressure is being applied to the Soviet Union to reveal more about its chemical capability, or, in the disarmament context, to accept more on-site inspection. Moscow has agreed to obligatory verification of this type to monitor destruction of chemical weapons, but not for the facilities that produce the weapons nor for civilian plants that could make chemical weapons agents.

Some maintain that this does not matter, as U.S. intelligence agencies

know their locations and activities. It is hard to believe, however, that many countries would be willing to give the nerve agents. Taboo had been used to shift the chemical arms issue from an East-West framework into the Third World, where it can be discussed more objectively.

But it also awakened a peripheral concern over the proliferation of chemical weapons, in much the same way as the inability to make progress on East-West nuclear disarmament led to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty — leaving the superpowers to continue their weapon development.

Unless progress is achieved in Geneva talks, the U.S. chemical disarmament program may eventually prevail. Both General Bernard Rogers, the NATO commander, and General John Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, have been stressing the need to respond to the Soviet buildup. The program to refurbish existing non-binary chemical munitions is continuing in the United States, and one can assume that Soviet production is progressing.

It would be a harsh indictment of the arms control process if, instead of stopping this incipient arms race, we witnessed the reintegration into military planning of weapons considered unusable only 15 years ago.

The writer is an editor of the International Defense Review and a former U.S. Foreign Service officer. She contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.



Drawing by Sack.

## Germans Lastingly Forfeited National Autonomy

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The East German government has taken up a provocative defense of détente. Because Soviet-Western relations are deeply chilled, the East Germans say, small nations are obliged to see that "no opportunity should be passed over of reversing the dangerous trend and returning to the path of détente," as the party newspaper, Neues Deutschland, recently put it.

The East German leader, Erich Honecker, is to carry out an official visit to West Germany in late September, despite Soviet criticism.

The resulting new tension between the Soviet and East German governments has been read with satisfaction by many in the West — over-complacently so, in view of all that is at stake.

East Germany's determination to improve its economic relations and political reputation in the West has brought no liberalization of the East German system. The economic subsidies that East Germany has been receiving from West Germany (the latest West German bank credit, in July, was of some \$350 million) serve chiefly to make the liberalization of the regime tolerable.

The very striking improvement in East German living standards since West Germany began its Ostpolitik programs of loans and subsidies is looked upon by the East German authorities as placating popular opinion. "The last thing we can afford here is anything like Poland's Solidarity movement," one is told. The reasons are evident: not only the present government's need to maintain its own authority, but its awareness of the extreme sensitivity in Moscow to developments in either part of Germany, East or West.

The East German authorities want a little more freedom of international action than they have enjoyed in the past. They want to be taken more seriously in the East as well as in the West.

But they are not, as some West Germans and other Westerners, mistakenly think, on any course leading in a logical way toward liberalization and German reunification.

It is difficult to say what the East German leadership thinks about unification. It has been a taboo subject. There undoubtedly continue to be suppressed feelings and deliberate repression not only in what is officially said on the matter but in what is privately thought and felt.

It has been 40 years since a Marxist-Leninist regime was imposed not only on the political life of East Germany but on its universities and schools. West Germany's prosperity is held to be illicit, fraudulent and eventually doomed. East Germany is held to inherit true German traditions than West Germany, "Americanized" as it allegedly is in politics and popular culture.

From East Berlin, it is possible to look upon West Germany as a society that eventually must distance itself from America, "neutralize" itself and finally accept, in their essence, the norms of East German Marxism. There are some in West Germany today who also see the future in such terms, or something like them. There are other Europeans, not only West Europeans, for whom this is a recurrent nightmare.

This is a nightmare — or an ambition — that is hard to take seriously. It represents, for the mass of West Germans, an unacceptable threat to the values and security they now possess, and a terribly dangerous venture into the unknown.

Anything remotely resembling German unification remains unacceptable to the Soviets. The partition of Germany is, for Moscow, the

achievement justifying World War II. The sharp anxiety continues to be felt over anything which hints at a German rejection of the "status of war." That is interpreted as a rejection of the West.

Germans lastingly forfeited a measure of national autonomy in 1945, and did so with respect to the Western allies as well as Moscow (and Warsaw and Prague). It is not unreasonable for Germans today to argue that what led to the 1945 partition was the responsibility of generations now gone, or going, and hence that the vast majority of Germans today suffer a kind of oppression. This, however, is a mistake. The fundamental factor limiting German action is not the ill-will or the hatred of others, justified or not, but an objective political condition imposed by the events of modern German history.

Germany's division cannot be rectified without reopening the question of Europe's division, of the postwar balance of power in Europe and of the relations of the superpowers not only with Germany and the rest of Europe but with one another. The Cold War, after all, began in Germany, over the control of German power.

These are issues which certainly will be reopened eventually. The resolute ignoring of them in Western capitals, and in Western political circles, may well prove, as I think, a serious error. It is nonetheless evidence of a determination, which exists in the West quite as much as in Moscow, to leave the political situation in Central Europe strictly as it is now.

There are no revisionists in Western Europe. There are none in the United States. There certainly are none in Moscow. This is the reality Germans of both East and West confront.

International Herald Tribune.

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## A Quaking Fragment, Slowly Sounded

By George F. Will

BERKELEY, California — Sensible citizens consider modern life altogether too full of incident, and they may become cross with Professor Bruce Bolt because he says the Earth is going to feel beneath their feet. In fact, were our feet sufficiently sensitive, we would, he says, feel it heaving constantly.

Mr. Bolt is a seismologist. His science is of intense interest in California — and also in New Madrid, Missouri, the site, around New Year's Day in 1811-12, of several of America's severest quakes. They temporarily reversed the flow of the Mississippi, altered its course and caused church bells to ring in Boston.

Today about a million people live in the zone of maximum vulnerability. Quakes of the 1811-12 scale would damage seven states. Because quakes are rarer there than in California, building codes are less strict. The rarity is ominous. Geological tensions are building in that zone and a sudden adjustment may be overdue.

The New Madrid quakes registered at approximately 8 on the Richter scale. The Alaska quake of Good Friday, 1964, was 8.4. The 1906 San Francisco quake was 8.3.

There are 2,500 to 10,000 measurable quakes a day, worldwide. In California there are about 30 a day strong enough to make a squiggle on seismographs. The problem is that California has chosen, imprudently, to sit on two plates of the Earth's

crust, one of which is moving south while the other heads for Alaska at a rate of two inches a year.

No good can come of this, but there is no reasoning with these plates. And there is no predicting when tension built by the friction (rocks under great pressure are elastic enough to store energy like springs) will produce sudden slippage.

Quakes kill thousands of people each year. One in China in 1976 killed an estimated 400,000. It is a scientific certainty that large quakes are coming to the United States. Japan and elsewhere. But Mr. Bolt says, predicting times as well as places is a claim in its infancy. Chinese sources claim that an evacuation of a city, in response to correct prediction, saved 100,000 lives in 1975.

In 1981 an inaccurate prediction caused panic in Peru.

For several days after a serious quake there might be no effective civil authority to allocate medical and rescue resources. So there are large stakes in the scientists' search for patterns of premonitory events.

Mr. Bolt knows that by predicting where and how much the Earth may move, measures can be taken (concerning the architecture of schools, distribution systems for water and power, dams, bridges and so on) that will mean that when the pieces are

picked up, there will be fewer pieces than there might have been.

The Lisbon earthquake on All Saints Day, 1755, was an important event in the history of the European mind. It killed thousands in churches, and thousands more who, fleeing to the seashore, were drowned by a tidal wave. It raised doubts about the beneficence of the universe and God's disposition toward the 18th century.

Seventeen days later, in Boston, a quake stopped clocks and killed fish in the harbor. In 1886, Charleston, South Carolina, shook for eight minutes, and 60 persons died. Clearly, seismology, with its predictive potential, is a practical matter.

Mr. Bolt, a laconic Australian, is relaxed. One must be when the stakes of one's investigations are large but the events one is investigating are beyond control and, pending the gathering and sifting of vast quantities of evidence, are unpredictable.

Mr. Bolt has, as a good scientist is apt to, a philosophic turn of mind, and his work has potentially cosmic reverberations. Earthquake waves bouncing around the Earth's interior reveal much about the planet's structure, and hence are suggestive about its origins. Thus seismology serves cosmology by producing clues about the "big bang" or whatever it was that produced the universe, and all matter, including the small quaking fragment on which we travel.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## About Syria in Lebanon And Fitzgerald's Rule

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — At about this time two years ago in Lebanon, Israel was riding high. Syria's air power had been humiliated, its military forces roundly defeated. A PLO terrorist nest had been cleaned out and the PLO militia was on its way out of Beirut by sea. Israel was applying fierce pressure for a peace treaty from what it hoped would be a compliant Christian government.

And today? Israel is bogged down in a messy occupation of southern Lebanon as it grapples with a new enemy, the local Shiite citizenry. Syrian forces, lavishly reconstituted by the Soviets, have ground-to-ground missiles that can "reach well into Israel," according to Zeev Schiff, defense analyst for Jerusalem's Haaretz. "This is a deterrent against Israel that Syria didn't have," he adds.

So today Syria rides high in Lebanon.

non-Christians hegemony is over," Mr. Schiff says. "The tie to Israel was a dream, and Lebanon's tie to Syria will be much more than anything Lebanon has known since it gained independence in 1943."

Leaving aside what this stunning turnabout says about the Israeli mission that began in 1982, consider what it says about U.S. policy. After abandoning its Lebanese mission, the United States is going to have to make the most of whatever Syria may now be doing in its own interest that happens, by happy coincidence, to parallel U.S. interests.

That is all that Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state for the Middle East, was trying to say on July 25 when he told a congressional committee that the Syrians are acting to strengthen the Lebanese government and its army in ways that are actually "helpful."

The hot reaction from some committee members is telling evidence of how far a significant slice of Congress and the American public — and perhaps the White House — remains removed from Lebanese realities.

The investigation seemed to be that it was somehow sinful to find anything positive in the performance of an Israeli adversary that had been pilloried over the past two years as the accomplice in the murder of the U.S. marines in their bombed compound and as a Soviet surrogate hell-bent, in Ronald Reagan's words, on "territorial conquest" of Lebanon.

Representative Robert Torricelli, a New Jersey Democrat, found Mr. Murphy's cautious report "disappointing." Colleagues called Mr. Murphy sharply to account. It was F. Scott Fitzgerald's rule at work: "The test of a first-rate intelligence is the ability to hold two opposed ideas in the mind at the same time, and still retain the ability to function."

If Mr. Torricelli and his incredulous colleagues flunked the Fitzgerald test, so has the Reagan administration from at least mid-1982 on.

Remember that when the Israelis invaded Lebanon there was a cease-fire in effect, almost certainly with Syria's concurrence. The cease-fire had held for 11 months. U.S. Special Envoy Philip Habib, who negotiated it, was on his way back to the region to try to build upon it — in concert with, among others, Syria.

Then came Israel's drive to Beirut, extraction of the PLO forces, assassination of President Bashir Gemayel, the slaughter in the Sabra and Chatila refugee camps and the second, ill-fated landing of U.S. marines.

The point is not to belabor the past. It is that, for better or worse, what is emerging in Lebanon at least has the logic of fitting that country's present-day demography and the natural, historic order of things. Designs that might have worked even 15 years ago, when the Christians had the upper hand, could never have worked in Israel's favor even in 1982 when the embittered, faster-growing Moslem communities had a clear majority.

That this plays in Syria's favor is no reason to haggle. The Syrians will now set out to "conquer" Lebanon, at the cost of almost certain war with Israel. For the moment all you can be relatively certain about is that the Syrians are doing pretty much what the United States was trying to do: shore up a strong central government. A Lebanon in bloody disintegration serves no Syrian purpose.

To that extent, Syria is being "helpful." It intends to be the dominant foreign influence in Lebanon. Because Syria feared Israeli dominance, it was instrumental in undoing the May 17, 1983, agreement between Israel and Lebanon that called for conditional Israeli withdrawal but was couched in language that looked to Syria like a "normalization of relations." To the Syrians, the administration that looked distinctly unhelpful.

And yet if what Syria is now doing to promote security in greater Beirut hastens the day when a Syrian-oriented Lebanese government can restore law and order and offer Israel hope of a trouble-free southern Lebanon, that would be helpful — to Israel, the United States and to a Syria seeking a buffer between itself and Israel.

Mr. Murphy was making no promises, but simply saying that times change. That is another way of saying that U.S. Israeli-Lebanese expectations have to be adjusted.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Yes and No on Romania

Jay Mathews can say it again. ("Romanians Enjoy Triumphant Invasion," Aug. 5.) All Romanians, Communists and non-Communists alike, are proud of their team's performance at the Olympics. But to say that "Romanians with ties to the West have had relatively little trouble winning permission to leave the country" or that "human rights abuses in Romania do not appear to be as flagrant as in some other East European countries" is arrant nonsense. On both counts Romania is the worst of all. Which goes to prove how ardently Nicolae Ceausescu uses sport for political purposes.

ION RATIU, Union of Free Romanians, London.

### Shouse's Grandfather

Regarding "The Lady Beautiful of Wolf Trap Park" (Aug. 7):

Sarah Booth Conroy identifies Mrs. Catherine Shouse's grandfather as a German immigrant. He might have liked that designation all right, were he alive, but he was in fact a Prussian from the province of Posen, then Posen, and of Jewish religion and background. It seems to me that Mrs. Shouse's activities gain an additional dimension for us if this descent is mentioned.

HERBERT A. STRAUSS, Berlin.

### Generals vs. Diplomats

In response to "The Great War: Just a Misunderstanding" (Aug. 10):

Steven E. Miller's comments on the events that led to the 1914-18 war are based on a misreading of history. That war resulted less from a failure of diplomacy than from the fact that the general staffs and military hierarchies of Russia, Germany, Austria and France were sufficiently powerful to brush the diplomats aside.

No diplomats can negotiate unless he can make trades. If this ability exists for the diplomats of one side alone, the result must be appeasement and ultimately surrender.

Today we face a rigid military power structure in Soviet Russia. Its members fear each other. Konstantin Chernenko would not dare to propose the slightest concession to the free world. Confrontation and deterrence may not be the best positions for the West, but they are all we have.

RICHARD G. HARVEY Jr., Luxembourg.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

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# Syria in Lebanon "Gerald's Rule"

By Philip Grevin

As the Syrian army moves into Lebanon, the Lebanese people are being told that they must accept the Syrian presence as a necessary evil. The Syrian army is being portrayed as a force that is necessary to maintain order in Lebanon. The Lebanese people are being told that they must accept the Syrian presence as a necessary evil. The Syrian army is being portrayed as a force that is necessary to maintain order in Lebanon.

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**AQUINO MEMORIAL**—A bronze statue of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the Philippine opposition leader who was slain a year ago, was blessed in New York by the Reverend Joseph O'Hara, president of Fordham University. The figure, by the Filipino sculptor Tomas Concepcion, will be flown to Manila for the observances marking the assassination of Mr. Aquino last Aug. 21.

## Opposition Seeks Unity In Challenge to Marcos

(Continued from Page 1)

ed to give Mr. Marcos's party a difficult time.

"They are Doberman pinschers thrown in against cocker spaniels," said Salvador Laurel, the leader of the largest opposition group.

According to the latest official count, there are 108 members of parliament from Mr. Marcos's New Society Movement, 63 from various opposition parties, eight independents and four seats still undecided. Seventeen seats are reserved for Marcos supporters.

Mr. Marcos has called the parliamentary majority a "new mandate" for his administration, which ruled for more than eight years under martial law. But some independent election analysts dispute that notion.

They say more Filipinos voted against candidates of Mr. Marcos's party than for them. Because so many opposition and independent candidates were running, the anti-government vote was badly split, and ruling-party candidates were able to prevail, these analysts say.

In light of all this, Mr. Marcos's opponents are now working hard to unify their ranks in the hope of success in elections for governors, mayors and other local officials in 1986 and in a presidential election scheduled for 1987.

"We have a surplus of presidential timber in the opposition," Mr. Laurel said. "The problem is whether we can unite behind one candidate."

He acknowledged that he was in the running to be that candidate, but he insisted that he would be willing to step aside for someone else if necessary for the sake of unity.

Not everyone agrees with Mr. Laurel on the abilities and selflessness he attributes to the opposition's presidential contenders.

"They're just waiting for their turn at the trough," said one Western diplomat. "I don't see those people as any hope at all for this place. There's no real reformist element among them."

In addition to himself, Mr. Laurel said, other prospective candidates for 1987 include Jovito Salonga, a former senator and the president of the Liberal Party, who was charged with subversion in 1981 before going into self-imposed exile in the United States; Eva Estrada Kalaw, who had been put under house arrest by Mr. Marcos for an alleged plot against his life but who won a seat in the recent election as the country's top vote-getter; Aquilino Pimentel, an opposition mayor from the southern city of Cagayan de Oro; and Agapito Aquino, the younger brother of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the opposition leader who was assassinated last August.

Mr. Aquino, 45, was a leading advocate of boycotting the May elections. He has been leading a series of anti-Marcos marches in recent weeks in preparation for mass protests on the Aug. 21 anniversary of his brother's death. Mr. Aquino said he might be a candidate for president in 1987 but was equally prepared to withdraw "to forge unity."

Meanwhile, he said, he is trying to organize a Gandhian-style civil disobedience campaign to "paralyze Manila by noncooperation" and at the same time appeal to the conscience of police officers and soldiers.

According to Mr. Laurel, 54, who heads the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, the May 14 election "proved that people would like to exhaust all peaceful measures before they resort to violence" to achieve change.

But there appears to be a widespread feeling that, as Zafiro Respicio, an opposition member of parliament, put it, "The days for peaceful change are running out."

According to Victor Barrios, a prominent banker, that was "the most disturbing revelation" of a national survey undertaken in April by the Bishops-Businessmen's Conference, a Roman Catholic civic group.

Mr. Barrios said the survey showed that "people who may lose faith in peaceful means of promoting Philippine-style democracy outnumber those who are hopeful about the situation, by a margin of

## British Ships, U.S. Copters Join Search In Red Sea

By Loren Jenkins  
Washington Post Service  
KFARFALUS, Lebanon—The roadblock here that spans the strategic road from the Mediterranean port of Sidon to the mountain town of Jezzine no longer flies the blue-and-white flag planted two years ago by the Israeli Army.

Although Israel still occupies positions in the mountains nearby, it is the red-and-white flag with the Cedar of Lebanon that flaps in the breeze over the barbed-wire barrier.

And instead of Israeli Army troops, forces of the Israeli-supported South Lebanon Army—it had been the Free Lebanese Army, under Saad Haddad—now check traffic trying to pass through.

The change is significant because it represents Israel's cautious experiment in removing its forces from Lebanon.

As pressure to withdraw from Lebanon has mounted because of both domestic public opinion and growing guerrilla warfare here, Israel has begun turning over an in-

creasing number of its posts in this northernmost area of its occupation zone in Lebanon to the South Lebanon Army.

But Western analysts, Lebanese officials and local leaders, as well as many Israeli observers acquainted with the area are skeptical about the plan. They contend that the Israeli-created local force led by Antoine Lahd, a retired Lebanese Army brigadier, cannot survive without an Israeli presence.

"If Israel withdraws, Lahd's force will collapse in 24 hours," said Ali Ouseiran, a prominent Shiite Muslim from southern Lebanon who is a close aide to his father, Adel Ouseiran, the Lebanese defense minister. "The SLA has no support among the populace of south Lebanon."

A fundamental problem with the Lahd force becomes clear when one is stopped at a roadblock: The soldiers invariably ask drivers what village they were born in, a thinly veiled way of asking a Lebanese's religion.

To admit to being from a Mos-

## Israel Pins Its Pullout Hopes on South Lebanon Army

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Washington Post Service  
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To admit to being from a Mos-

lem village, or to be found to be a Palestinian, means the driver will be searched, hassled, sometimes denied passage or arrested.

The South Lebanon Army, although it has a smattering of Moslem troops, is a distinctly Christian force. But about 80 percent of the region's population of 700,000 is Shiite Muslim. This makes the Israeli-backed army's acceptance here questionable, in the view of many Shiites, who have already begun an armed resistance.

Israeli officials acknowledge that there is a Christian imbalance in the force, but they assert that General Lahd has said he is trying to make it half-Christian and half-Moslem. Observers doubt this can be done. Israel has been seeking to get Shiites to enter the force since it began trying to build it up in 1978, when it was the Free Lebanese Army, Saad Haddad, the commander, was a Lebanese Army major who was recruited, armed and directed by Israel.

Major Haddad's force was never much more than a grouping of

poorly disciplined local militias totaling fewer than 1,500 men. Israel often emphasized that many were Shiites, although the force was Christian-led.

However local and Western military observers in the area said most of Major Haddad's men were outcasts or criminals. Clinton Bailey, an Israeli academic who served as an Arab affairs adviser in southern Lebanon after the 1982 Israeli invasion, said the Shiites in Major Haddad's force "were looked upon as the dregs of society."

Initial Israeli efforts after the invasion to organize pro-Israeli village leagues and militias failed. Then Israel returned to the idea of having its own local army in the area.

Major Haddad died of cancer in January and Israel appointed General Lahd to head the force. He announced plans to expand it to 6,000 men to serve as a pro-Israeli brigade in southern Lebanon once Israel withdrew. But so far the only members he has been able to add to Major Haddad's force have been

about 700 men from the Christian Phalange Party's militia who were sent to re-establish a Phalange presence in the south after Israel's invasion.

"I don't think Lahd will ever be capable of enforcing law and order here," said Mohammed Ghaddar, a leading Sidon businessman and a former high official in Amal, the Shiite political and military movement. "They can't control anything here with 20,000 Israelis behind them. How can anyone think they will be able to do it alone even if they could ever get the 6,000 men they seek?"

Israeli officials disagree. "Lahd is doing a good job," said Major Danny Laich, an Israeli Army spokesman. "He arrests a lot of people. I think the SLA is accepted by the people."

Asked whether Israel could ever rely on General Lahd's force to provide security in the south, Major Laich responded, "Well, Israel will always have to watch closely over them. It is like a baby that has to be taken care of. If we were to remove our hand from him, he would fall."

He added that "if Syria or anyone else decided to try to penetrate here, Lahd would certainly not be able to handle it alone. Israel would have to intervene; we would have to support him."

## In New York State, Researchers Quantify Beauty

By Harold Faber  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK—Can scenic beauty be quantified and measured? A team of landscape architects from the New York State College of Environmental Science and Forestry at Syracuse believes it can.

The architects have just completed a project numerically rating the scenic values of various vistas along the banks of the St. Lawrence River in the Thousand Islands region, generally considered to be one of the most beautiful areas in the state.

The team asked college students and local residents to rate 20 scenes on a scale of 1 to 10.

Although no scene received a 10 rating, both groups put at the top of their preferences a panoramic river view framed by trees with no man-made intrusions. It received a rating of 9.2 from local residents and 8.6 from students.

At the bottom of the list, both groups agreed on a river scene with many trailers between the viewer and the water. Its numerical rating

was put at 2.5 by local residents and 2.7 by students.

The researchers classified eight vistas with ratings above 7 as of high scenic quality, seven with ratings from 4 to 7 as of moderate quality, and five with ratings 4 or below as of low quality.

"We were surprised at the consistency of the responses of both groups in their assessment of both the lowest and the highest rated views," said Dr. Richard C. Smardon, a senior research associate at the School of Landscape Architecture at the college, who directed the project.

Applying opinion polling and

statistical analysis to measure beauty is a technique that is not often used, but it is scientifically valid, according to Dr. Smardon. But he warned against using numerical ratings to compare different kinds of landscapes, such as river and mountain views, for example.

"Every landscape has its own character and its values can't be transferred to other areas," he said. "You can't compare different areas on the same scale. In this study, all of the views were water-oriented in a limited area."

The objective of the St. Lawrence study was not merely to iden-

tify and measure the scenes of greatest and least beauty, he said, but to provide officials with information about areas that should be preserved or upgraded for planning and management purposes.

The study was based on photographs of 125 views taken from overlooks along the St. Lawrence on a 44-mile (71-kilometer) stretch of Route 12 and Route 12E from Chippewa Bay west to Cape Vincent. Dr. Smardon and his associates, William Price and M. Rick Volpe, two graduate students, selected 20 photographs as representative of the views.

They asked 52 students at the college and 63 residents of Watertown, the largest city in the area, to grade them.

## New York Gets First Acid Rain Law

ALBANY, New York—Governor Mario M. Cuomo has signed the first law in the United States specifically designed to curb the environmental pollution known as acid rain.

Environmentalists hailed the legislation, signed Tuesday, saying they hoped it would prod other states and, ultimately, Congress and the president to act against acid rain. But business groups, who had urged Mr. Cuomo to veto the measure, said that its costs could be high and that its benefits were uncertain.

The new law would require reductions in emissions of sulfur di-

oxide, which is believed to be one of the prime contributors to acid rain.

Acid rain is a name for pollution in which sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and other emissions from the burning of coal and oil at power plants, steel mills and other industries are carried high into the atmosphere and then return as rain.

The reductions called for in the state law would be the same as those that would be required for New York under proposed federal legislation that has been stalled in Congress. Sponsors of the New York law said this would be a cut of 12 percent by 1988 and a total reduction of 30 percent by 1991.

## 5 Ministers Lose Seats in Iranian Confidence Vote

TEHRAN—Five members of the cabinet of Prime Minister Mir Hussein Mousavi, including the minister of defense, have lost their seats in a parliamentary vote of confidence.

Diplomats said that, while Mr. Mousavi had been expected to lose a few ministers in Wednesday's vote, the size of the defeat could cause him difficulties.

Mr. Mousavi won a personal vote of confidence Sunday and the latest votes were on individual ministers. The government is nominated independently of the Majlis, or parliament, but must be approved by it.

The diplomats said that the loss of the defense minister, Colonel Mohammed Salimi, who was criticized over spending, was not expected to affect the course of the war with Iraq. Also defeated were the ministers of health, education, industries and higher education.

## J.B. Priestley, Novelist And Critic, Dies at 89

(Continued from Page 1)

fingers on an old typewriter, he began turning out novels.

He gained fame with "The Good Companions," a story peopled with the humble middle-class characters he knew so well. It was made into a film and a play, and filmed again in 1957 as a musical. The book sold more than one million hardcover copies in several languages.

More novels followed, then plays, essays and television dramas. At one time, three of Mr. Priestley's plays were being performed simultaneously in London's West End.

France Observes Anniversary of Riviera Landing

TOULON, France—France celebrated the 40th anniversary of the Allied landing in southern France in World War II, but the ceremonies Wednesday were marred by political bickering.

Prime Minister Laurent Fabius presided over the main event in the naval port of Toulon, commemorating the sea and air invasion of Aug. 15, 1944, in which French troops fought alongside American, Canadian and British forces to reclaim their home soil.

Originally scheduled to be held at the village of Cogolin near Saint Tropez, the ceremonies were hastily switched to Toulon last week after rightist mayors in the region objected to the Socialist government's choice of venue as "nonhistoric."

The French forces under General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny played a major part in the landing of about 60,000 men at strategic points along the Riviera from Cannes to Toulon.

Mr. Priestley always was passionately involved in the political and social issues of his time. During the Depression, he championed the poor and unemployed, describing their plight in "English Journey." The book was reissued this spring.

As World War II approached, he campaigned bitterly against the British government for refusing to recognize the Nazi threat.

Mr. Priestley thrived on controversy, describing himself as "a radical with a touch of the anarchist" or "a socialist of the liberal English variety."

Later he fought for nuclear disarmament, reviling "these damned, dirty nuclear weapons we never asked for."

He saw the twin evils of modern society as "the anarchy of the East" and "the madness of the West, where people are manipulated for profit."

In Mr. Priestley's view "the free mind and the symphony orchestra" were Western civilization's loftiest achievements.

He called himself a leftist, saying at 75, "I am a pink, and a pleasant, healthy color it is too." He turned down the offer of a peerage and a seat in the House of Lords, but accepted the Order of Merit from Queen Elizabeth II in 1977.

"I think England will survive and I think it deserves to survive," he said in an interview on his 87th birthday.

"We're an especially nice people—the nicest people around really. Our people are essentially liberal-minded, tolerant and humorous and that's what the world needs right now," he said. "It doesn't need more fanaticism, intolerance, violence and cruelty. It's got plenty of that already."

Mr. Priestley is survived by a son and four daughters from his first two marriages, and by his third wife, Jacquetta Hawkes, a distinguished author and archaeologist.

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## U.S. Military Aided by Strong Dollar

Travel, Dining Out Now Fit Air Force Budgets in England

By Michael Gerler

Washington Post Service

MILDENHALL, England — While record numbers of American tourists jam London shops and theaters, thousands of U.S. servicemen and women on air bases in the English countryside are also taking advantage of a strong U.S. dollar.

Compared to the dollar, the British pound has lost more than 40 percent of its value in the past four years.

"There's been a drastic change, and you notice it in your lifestyle," says Master Sergeant Robert Brown, a 19-year U.S. Air Force veteran. Sergeant Brown works at the British-owned air base at Mildenhall, which is the headquarters for the U.S. 3d Air Force in Europe.

Like many other experienced noncommissioned officers, Sergeant Brown remembers the years of the late 1970s and early 1980s when the dollar was at record lows. Many U.S. servicemen in West Germany, Britain and other places had to think twice before going out to dinner.

When he came to Britain for his second tour of duty four years ago, Sergeant Brown said, "You couldn't afford to get your car

fixed." And if a soldier's car worked, he could not afford to drive because gasoline cost the equivalent of \$4 a gallon.

Now, he said, gas is about half that price and "you can allow yourself to go places." Sergeant Brown said he and his wife can afford to travel occasionally to London to see a play and can afford to have fresh milk delivered to their quarters.

At the Premier Travel Agency in the village outside the air base, the number of American military customers is "up 30 percent or more over last year and definitely the busiest summer in four of five years," said Debby Clements, the assistant manager. Ireland and Scotland are the most popular destinations, she said, but there have also been increases in bookings to Paris and other European spots.

At the larger air base at Lakenheath, a few miles north of Mildenhall, where the 48th tactical fighter wing is based, Staff Sergeant Richard Van Deusen, said his first time in England, 1977 to 1980, "was a killer — we didn't even think about going out to dinner."

Sergeant Van Deusen, who has been in the air force for eight years, said he and his British wife and two

children now can "much more easily enjoy British hospitality" and dine out comfortably. They frequently drive to the English coast for weekends.

At travel agencies on the military bases where trips are paid for in dollars, business is also up. Touring expenses, such as meals that would be paid for in foreign currency, are now cheaper when dollars are exchanged for the local currency.

Those enjoying the situation most are the senior noncommissioned officers, who have been around long enough to have experienced the sharp change in the status of the dollar. They also make more money than junior enlisted people who are usually in Europe on a two-year first tour.

As on any overseas U.S. military base, there are large numbers of servicemen and women who are so-called "barracks rats." They rarely venture beyond the dollar economy of the base and the Base Exchange that sells familiar American products at low cost.

"You are going to find people who never leave this base, no matter what the exchange rate," says Master Sergeant John Sullivan, a 17-year veteran now at Mildenhall. The reproduction of the United States on the bases remains remarkable.

On the Mildenhall base, the Star-lifter Burger-Bar, a clean and spacious fast-food place, now boasts the first drive-in window on a U.S. military base in Europe. Servicemen can press a button and order a jumbo cheeseburger for \$1.65 from an outdoor menu that tells them to "have a nice day."

But Joyce Costy, the U.S. civilian who runs the Star-lifter and has been in Mildenhall six years, said she has been going out "more and more" to buy her clothes and do some of her marketing in British shops.

Many servicemen and women say the number of new British automobiles being ordered seems to be on the rise. More homes also are being bought by U.S. military officers and enlisted people because off-base housing is still in short supply and rentals are expensive.

But there are pitfalls. The cost of buying a house is down when paid for in exchanged dollars, but there could be a considerable loss on resale if the pound drops further.

There are other reservations. Sergeant Sullivan, like others, remembers how the pound has fluctuated rather widely in the past and thinks things could change again.

If the 5-percent British inflation rate is factored in, along with costs like the sharp increases in the road tax that Britain charges all drivers, "you're lucky to stay even," he said.



PROTEST IN SPAIN — A Basque woman complains to a policeman during a demonstration in San Sebastián against the decision not to display the Basque flag during the city's annual religious festival. The crowd threw stones at local officials.

## Further Attacks on Homes of Tamils By Soldiers in Sri Lanka Reported

The Associated Press

MANNAR, Sri Lanka — Army attacks were reported Wednesday on 14 Tamil homes in Sri Lanka's Jaffna region, 190 miles (310 kilometers) northeast of Colombo, the capital.

Officials said, meanwhile, that two alleged terrorists had been slain and 80 suspected separatists arrested. No further details were provided.

Government sources, who insisted on anonymity, said troops had set afire 14 homes near Jaffna.

Meanwhile, a guerrilla group threatened to bomb the main railroad station in Colombo to prevent the dispatch of reinforcements and arms to the Tamil-dominated north. The threat was made by a group claiming to be the "suicide arm" of the Tamil Liberation Army, an underground organization.

Tamil separatists told the government through an unidentified intermediary that they might halt attacks on security forces if authorities withdrew Sinhalese troops and police from the north within seven days, an official source reported.

The Tamils constitute 17 percent of Sri Lanka's 16 million inhabitants. They are Hindus, the majority religion of India, while the Sinhalese are mostly Buddhists.

The situation was still tense in Mannar, where troops reportedly went on a rampage Sunday. The troops were accused of burning Tamil homes and shops, killing five civilians and looting.

Sri Lanka's minister for national security, Lalith Athulathamudali, said Tuesday that the government would repair or replace any homes at Mannar destroyed by troops and that soldiers implicated in the violence would be punished.

Colonel Boris Mark, commander of the nearby army camp, admitted that his soldiers rampaged through Mannar and set ablaze "a few shops."

"We saw the soldiers singing and dancing," said the Reverend Alton Dominique, a local priest. "The whole place was up in smoke. The people could not put out the fire. The troops were uncontrollable, jumping and clapping."

U.S. War-Dead Unit in Hanoi  
The Associated Press  
BANGKOK — A four-man U.S. delegation went to Hanoi on Wednesday for talks with the Vietnamese about the nearly 2,500 Americans still listed as missing in Indochina. Vietnam returned the remains of eight people to the U.S. authorities in mid-July.

The government, which has imposed censorship, has not reported any civilian deaths. It said the rebels have had more than 170 casualties in 12 days. The government has acknowledged 16 deaths among its security personnel, while the insurgents claim to have killed 37.

Mrs. Gandhi Rejects Action  
In an Independence Day speech, Reuters reported from New Delhi, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India dismissed demands for a tougher Indian stance on the killing of Sri Lankan Tamils but called for greater efforts to solve the island's ethnic crisis.

Mrs. Gandhi said India was gravely concerned by reports of heavy civilian casualties in the army crackdown on Tamil separatists but made it clear that New Delhi regarded the issue as a Sri Lankan problem.

"We do not want to interfere," she said. "We do not want to erect any type of obstacle toward the unity of another country."

Many Indian politicians have called for an active role by India to protect Sri Lankan Tamils. In southern Tamil Nadu, where most of India's 55 million Tamils live, Independence Day marches were canceled.

## Morocco-Libya Union Raises Fears in Tunisia Of a New Polarization

By Jim Rupert

Washington Post Service

TUNIS — The announcement by Morocco and Libya that they have agreed to a union has raised concern among other states in the region about increased polarization in northwestern Africa.

The precise nature of the agreement, announced Tuesday, remained unclear. Libya has frequently announced plans for confederation with other Arab states but these plans have come to nothing.

The treaty, signed Monday in Morocco by King Hassan II and Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, established "a union of states... aiming to reinforce the solid ties" between the two countries, a Moroccan communiqué said. Libya and Morocco are 700 miles (1,100 kilometers) apart.

Tunisian officials, who heard details of the treaty on Tuesday from Colonel Qadhafi and a senior Moroccan official, said the union seemed a step-by-step political and economic confederation rather than a complete fusion of the two states. A senior Tunisian official said the unionification agreement "respects the institutions" of each country.

The Moroccan communiqué said the treaty aimed to build North African and Arab unity "to avert the dangers that assault the Arab nation and the Islamic world, primarily in Palestine and Jerusalem."

The treaty "will not take effect until after its approval by the two peoples, according to the existing procedures in each of the two states," the communiqué continued. The senior adviser to King Hassan, Ahmed Rida Ghedira, said that Morocco would hold a referendum on the treaty.

Tunisian officials expressed skepticism and "grave reservations" about the unionification plan. Arab diplomats and Tunisian observers said the treaty's major significance seemed to be that it marked a sharpened rivalry in northwestern Africa.

Officials in Tunisia have long feared a polarization in the region, especially over the Western Sahara, where Algerian-supported Polisario Front guerrillas are fighting for independence from Morocco. Diplomatic observers suggested that the pact seemed largely a response to a nonaggression treaty signed last year by Tunisia, Algeria and Mauritania.

Libya applied in December to join the tripartite nonaggression pact, but Tunisia and Algeria cau-

tiously agreed only to study the request. Since then, there has been periodic friction between Libya and the two nations.

In the same period, Moroccan relations with Mauritania have soured. Mauritania recognized the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic proclaimed by the Polisario guerrillas in the Western Sahara, and Morocco accused Mauritania last month of allowing the Polisario Front to use its territory for attacks on Moroccan positions.

Observers in Tunis expressed surprise that King Hassan should join Colonel Qadhafi, given their nations' political divergences.

Algerian Paper Critical  
An Algerian government newspaper, in apparent disapproval of the Libyan-Moroccan union, said Wednesday that Algeria's alliance with Tunisia and Mauritania was the cornerstone of North African unity, Reuters reported.

"This treaty... is and remains from the historical viewpoint the cornerstone, the solid and healthy foundation" of unity, said the newspaper el Moudjahid in an editorial. It did not mention Libya or Morocco.

## Sweden Imposes Fine on Father For Striking Son

The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — In the first case in which a child reported a parent to the police under Sweden's laws against abusive punishment, a teacher has been fined for hitting his 11-year-old son.

The fine, 100 kronor (\$12), was imposed Tuesday in the northern town of Gäddede. The identities of the father and son were not made public.

The case began in April when the boy entered the local police station and reported that his father had hit him three times with a birch rod because he had used his bicycle without permission and had fought with a friend.

After the local prosecutor decided to seek an indictment, the boy changed his mind about pressing charges against his father, but it was too late to stop the prosecution.

## Shultz Enunciates Policy On Syrians in Lebanon

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has told an American Jewish leader that the United States and Syria have similar goals in Lebanon, even though the Syrians are continuing to block troop-withdrawal talks between the Lebanese government and Israel.

Testimony last month by a senior Shultz aide that Damascus was playing a "helpful" role in Lebanon had been questioned by Kenneth J. Bialkin, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations.

In a letter to Mr. Shultz, released Tuesday, Mr. Shultz wrote that Syria had changed its tactics and now supported the central government in Beirut as it tried to extend its control to all of Lebanon. In that sense, Mr. Shultz wrote, the United States and Syria have similar goals.

Mr. Shultz's letter also said, however, that Syria "continues to impede the direct discussion between Lebanon and Israel that we believe essential to establish the conditions under which Israeli forces can be withdrawn from Leb-

anon with the necessary security for Israel's northern border."

The Jewish group released the letter along with a statement by Mr. Bialkin saying that he was gratified with Mr. Shultz's "assurances that our country still sees Syria as an obstacle to peace in the area."

On July 25, Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, told a House subcommittee that "Syria has been one of the helpful players" in recent Lebanese reconciliation efforts.

His testimony drew expressions of surprise and indignation from several subcommittee members. Mr. Bialkin said in his letter to Mr. Shultz that "if it is the administration's policy to concede domination of Lebanon to Syria, this is indeed a sad day for America's role in the Middle East."

In reply, Mr. Shultz said Mr. Murphy "did not indicate any change in U.S. policy regarding either Lebanon or Syria. Rather, he was describing an evolving situation in which changed circumstances have resulted in some reduction of Syrian tactics."

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SCIENCE

# New Strains of Rice Promise High Yield Without Irrigation

By Steven Lohr  
New York Times Service

LOS BANOS, Philippines — In the shadow of verdant tropical mountains, scientists have developed a number of promising new strains of rice in an effort to extend the Green Revolution to the hundreds of millions of Asians it has failed to reach.

The new varieties promise to give high yields without the costly irrigation required by the earlier "miracle" rice strains developed at the International Rice Research Institute here. The new strains have not yet been tested in farmers' fields, but one particularly promising variety has produced test yields more than twice as large as those from traditional varieties.

If this and other new varieties being developed are successful, the resulting increase in the production of rice in nonirrigated areas would benefit the diets and household incomes of many of the two billion people, mostly in the developing countries of Asia, who eat rice as their staple and sell any surplus in good years.

From 1960 to 1980, average yields in tropical Asia increased 40 percent, and the development of high-yielding varieties of rice was one of the main reasons for the improvement. But in the poorest nations that need it most — half the food energy consumed in developing nations comes from rice — the benefits of

this Green Revolution have been limited, largely because those countries are least able to afford the irrigation and commercial fertilizer that make it possible.

"The challenge we face now is to bring the Green Revolution to ecologically and economically disadvantaged farmers," said M. S. Swaminathan, director-general of the institute, which is 40 miles (65 kilometers) southeast of Manila.

In the 1960s, the first frontier of modern rice genetics was crossed: the breeding of semi-dwarf varieties. These new strains, known as semi-dwarf varieties, promised greatly increased food production for much of the world, especially tropical Asia. However, the shorter and more lush rice plants often proved to be attractive to pests and susceptible to disease.

So in the 1970s the mission of rice scientists became to develop high-yielding strains that were also resistant to disease and insect pests. That second frontier, too, was crossed, and once again the institute led the way. A strain called IR-36, the progeny of 13 different varieties from six countries, is the best example of that effort. First planted by farmers in the Philippines in 1976, IR-36 is now grown on more than 24.7 million acres of rice lands throughout the world.

Today, the geneticists and researchers at the institute are exploring what is regarded as the third frontier: developing higher-yielding varieties of rice that do not need to be irrigated. The rice of nonirrigated areas, both upland and lowland, is commonly known as rain-fed rice.

Progress is likely to proceed gradually for two main reasons. First, breakthroughs inevitably become more difficult as the work advances. Second, while the irrigated environments for earlier high-yielding varieties tend to be uniform, the adverse conditions of rain-fed areas vary tremendously. Some areas are drought-prone, but others are frequently flooded.

The range of conditions varies not only from place to place but, given the monsoon cycles of the tropics, also from one month to the next in the same place. Thus the high-yielding varieties for difficult conditions will have to be essentially custom-made.

Nonetheless, Mr. Swaminathan expects significant improvements in the yields of rain-fed rice by the end of the decade.

Irrigated fields now occupy about 30 percent of the rice-production acreage in tropical developing countries, in contrast to about 98 percent in wealthy Japan and about 80 percent in such newly industrializing nations as South Korea and Taiwan.

Irrigated fields, which can use high-yielding varieties, average five to six metric tons of rice per hectare (2.47 acres). Nonirrigated areas average one to two metric tons a hectare. Narrowing that gap in yield is what the breeders, geneticists and others in the International Rice Research Institute's 2,200-member staff are working toward.

Already they have come up with several new rain-fed varieties that seem promising. One of these is IR-13146, the result of more than 10,000 crosses of one variety with another. So far, it has shown itself to be a sturdy strain, resistant to insect pests such as green leafhopper and plant blight such as tungro virus, as well as attaining rather high and stable yield in difficult conditions.

In tests at agricultural research stations in 19 locations, including Thailand, Burma, Bangladesh and India, it posted an average yield of 3.9 tons per hectare. "That's what we're after," notes David J. Mackill, a breeder at the institute.

Still, IR-13146 and other varieties that seem well-suited for rain-fed conditions have not yet passed the important test in farmers' fields. A few varieties have either been recently released to farmers through national rice programs or soon will be. But it takes a number of seasons under farm conditions before a variety can be declared a winner.

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## IN BRIEF

### Sex Chemical Said to Reduce Weight

BAR HARBOR, Maine (UPI) — Two substances similar to human sex hormones bring about vast weight reductions in mice with no apparent side effects, according to a scientist at Jackson Laboratory in Bar Harbor.

The natural chemicals, called androstenedione and testosterone, also prevent diabetes in mice prone to the disease and stop its progress once it has started, said Dr. Douglas L. Coleman, who published his results in *Endocrinology* magazine. The substances have been tested on dogs and a variety of mice and are ready for testing on humans, he said.

The compounds are components in dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA), the most abundant steroid in the human body, which is used by the body to make estrogen and testosterone. The chemicals seem to make insulin — the chemical diabetes is missing — far more effective and last in the blood stream longer, Dr. Coleman said.

### Transplant on Baby Called 'Mistake'

LONDON (UPI) — Doctors made a "serious mistake" by giving a new heart to Hollie Rafferty, the youngest heart transplant patient, according to the surgeon who performed the world's first successful heart transplant.

Dr. Christian Barnard of South Africa, quoted in the Mail on Sunday, said the operation at London's National Heart Hospital on July 30 when the child was 10 days old, leaves "too many unanswered questions" and shows that controls are needed on controversial surgical procedures.

"Nobody knows whether Hollie's heart will grow as she does; nobody could guess at her chances of survival," said Dr. Barnard, who performed the first heart transplant on Dec. 3, 1967, in Cape Town.

### Method to Prevent Strokes Is Studied

MADISON, Wisconsin (UPI) — A medical researcher has found a new and more accurate method of identifying patients prone to strokes. Using a scanner, Dr. Robert Polcyn at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, found he could observe the flow of blood in the brain.

Strokes occur when blood vessels are so severely blocked that brain cells do not receive sufficient oxygen. In present practice, Dr. Polcyn's method looks directly at the brain's blood flow. The technique uses positron emission tomography, or a PET scan, but Dr. Polcyn said he believed it could be adapted for use with devices less sophisticated than PET scanners, which are expensive to operate and scarce.

Dr. Polcyn said the risk to the patient from the test is minimal. The method is still in the experimental stages, he said.

### Soviet Scientists Find Stone Age Camp

MOSCOW (UPI) — Scientists believe they have uncovered the oldest known human settlement in the Soviet Union, a Stone Age campsite in Siberia where people used fire more than a million years ago.

A brief story carried by Tass news agency gave few details about the discovery but said the humans who lived in the settlement on the Lena River early in the Stone Age used tools and wore clothing.

The age of the site is back considerably the date human beings are known to have pushed into the cold areas of Asia. Older finds of earlier humans have been reported from Africa, where anthropologists have concluded the ancestors of modern man first evolved. The date of the find would probably place the unknown humans who made the campsite among the species of early humans called *Homo Pithecanthropus*.

### Insect Researchers Report Allergies

ATLANTA (AP) — Allergies are a special health problem for workers at facilities that raise insects for research purposes, according to a U.S. government survey.

The Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta have reported that typical complaints of the workers included sneezing, runny nose and irritation of the eyes and skin. Four years ago, the U.S. Department of Agriculture asked the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health to conduct the survey, which was reported in a recent report of the Disease Centers.

More than 70 percent of 1,062 workers responded to the survey, and 25 percent of those said they had suffered allergic responses related to work.

### Costs of Transplants Are Evaluated

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Life-saving organ transplants cost less than long-term hospital care for many patients who die of heart, kidney, liver and lung diseases, according to medical experts.

Dr. Thomas Starzl of the University of Pittsburgh led a panel on the costs of transplant surgery at the Eastern Regional Conference of the Council of State Governments. "To enter the hospital and die with an end-stage liver disease, which is rather a chronic process, is enormously expensive — more expensive than to take a shot at providing the one form of therapy which can really be helpful, an organ replacement," he said.

Dr. John Thomas Rosenthal, a University of Pittsburgh surgeon specializing in kidney transplants, said up to \$600 million over five years could be saved if 8,000 patients now receiving kidney dialysis treatments underwent transplants.

### Together in the Goldfish World

NEW YORK (NYT) — Scientists in Wales studying feral goldfish — descendants of pets dumped into streams by their owners — have found that goldfish are naturally gregarious and that their innate social tendencies have persisted through centuries of life in aquariums and backyard ponds.

For goldfish in the wild, reports Anne Magurran in *New Scientist*, the main advantage of togetherness is that it eases the task of finding food. The larger the group, the greater the chances that one member will spot a patch of edible matter on the river bottom.

Numbers also seem to provide a certain safety. As a result, goldfish in groups are more relaxed than loners. They do less darting and turning, and they spend less time hiding in weedbeds and more time foraging.

### Small Heart Pump Ready for Use

STANFORD, California (UPI) — The first of 20 fist-sized plastic pumps that use computers to keep human hearts beating may be used within a few weeks at Stanford Medical Center.

The pump, a temporary solution, is considered a step toward developing a device that can drive the heart without wires or bulky machinery, Stanford physicians said. Last month, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration gave Stanford permission to test the pump on 10 transplant patients who would otherwise die for lack of a donor organ and 10 heart surgery patients in danger of immediate death.

The pumps will be implanted for weeks or months until a heart transplant or corrective surgery can be performed.

### Warning Issued on Water Parasites

ATLANTA (AP) — Government scientists have warned that some travelers abroad should guard against schistosomiasis, a serious disease from water-borne parasites, after U.S. students traveling in Kenya contracted paralyzing illnesses.

The Centers for Disease Control reported that this spring, 15 of 18 U.S. students returning from a travel-study program in Kenya had acquired schistosomiasis. Symptoms of the disease, present in parts of Asia, Africa and South America, include fever and diarrhea. Two of the 15 students were partially paralyzed; one has since begun improving with therapy.

The Disease Centers advise travelers to such areas to avoid fresh-water swimming and to take precautions with bathing water: Heat it, chemically treat it, filter it or let it stand for three days.

### Eczema Linked to Food Allergies

BOSTON (AP) — Outbreaks of eczema that strike up to 4 percent of all children can be caused by food allergies, and eggs and milk are among the main culprits, a study published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* shows.

One to 4 percent of all children have eczema, also known as atopic dermatitis. Food has often been suspected to be one of the causes, although the evidence was inconclusive. In this study, researchers found that three-quarters of the 33 preschool children tested were allergic to foods. The most common allergy producers were eggs, milk and peanuts, but wheat, fish, beef, peas and rye could also cause reactions.

The researchers believe that body cells that secrete histamine and other chemicals play a role in food allergies, as they are known to do in other kinds of allergies, such as hay fever.

### Volcanic Crater in U.S. Is Studied

LOS ALAMOS, New Mexico (NYT) — Crews from the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico are drilling into the heart of a gigantic volcanic structure known as the Valles Caldera whose eruptions a million years ago buried several Western states under ash.

The purpose of the project is to learn more about the relationship of such eruptions to ore formation and other volcano-related phenomena. The hole, to be about 2,500 feet (760 meters) deep, is being drilled inside the volcano's giant caldera, or subsidence basin, and the rock will be sampled every 10 feet to learn about the volcano's internal structure and chemistry.

## There's a Wooden Car In Third World's Future

By Charles Mitchell  
United Press International

NAIROBI — A car made of timber and epoxy resin may be the better mousetrap that Tony Howarth, a British engineer and part-time dreamer, set out to design.

The African is wood sculpted into a durable, conventional-looking auto body. Howarth says it gets 40 miles (64 kilometers) to the gallon and insists it is no passing fad.

He believes his "sort of strange-looking wooden vehicle" is the answer to the enormous cost of motoring in the developing world.

"I set out to build a better mousetrap: a better mousetrap capable of handling bad roads, mud and sand," he said. "There is nothing clever about it. It is a vehicle designed for manufacture in the Third World."

"I don't like to call it a wooden car. It is not backstepping. In fact, it makes a Mercedes-Benz or Porsche or Volvo look like last century's product," he said.

The African is not only a car but an ideal. Howarth, 46, says he will part with the technology only providing that the car is built in developing countries. After a decade in Africa he knows some of the continent's problems.

By the time the African's wooden frame and kitchen-cupboard interior is ready for production some time in 1986, Howarth estimates, he will be in debt for \$5 million for design and development mostly to "my friendly neighborhood bank."

There are three African designs. Howarth said he expects the one based on the Land Rover to cost the equivalent of about \$2,000. In Kenya, a Land Rover sells for almost \$80,000, including nearly 200 percent import duty and taxes.

Another advantage of the African, along with its tiny price tag, is that it can be produced now with 50 percent input from the developing world, Howarth says. As an added bonus, minor damage can be repaired with a saw and glue.

Designed with high clearance for rough ground and a very wide wheelbase, the African now uses a Citroen engine, although Howarth has nearly completed his own design for both gasoline and diesel engines.

Howarth says that the cars — with wooden chassis, steering racks and interiors — have tested far beyond even his expectations.

Prototypes of the three versions — a six-wheel, 17-passenger car capable of being transformed into an ambulance; a four-wheel, six-passenger Land Rover type; and a two-passenger closed pickup truck — completed a 1750-mile (3040-kilometer) test drive from northern Sweden to Nairobi along some of the worst roads in Africa. The drive ended July 23 in Nairobi.

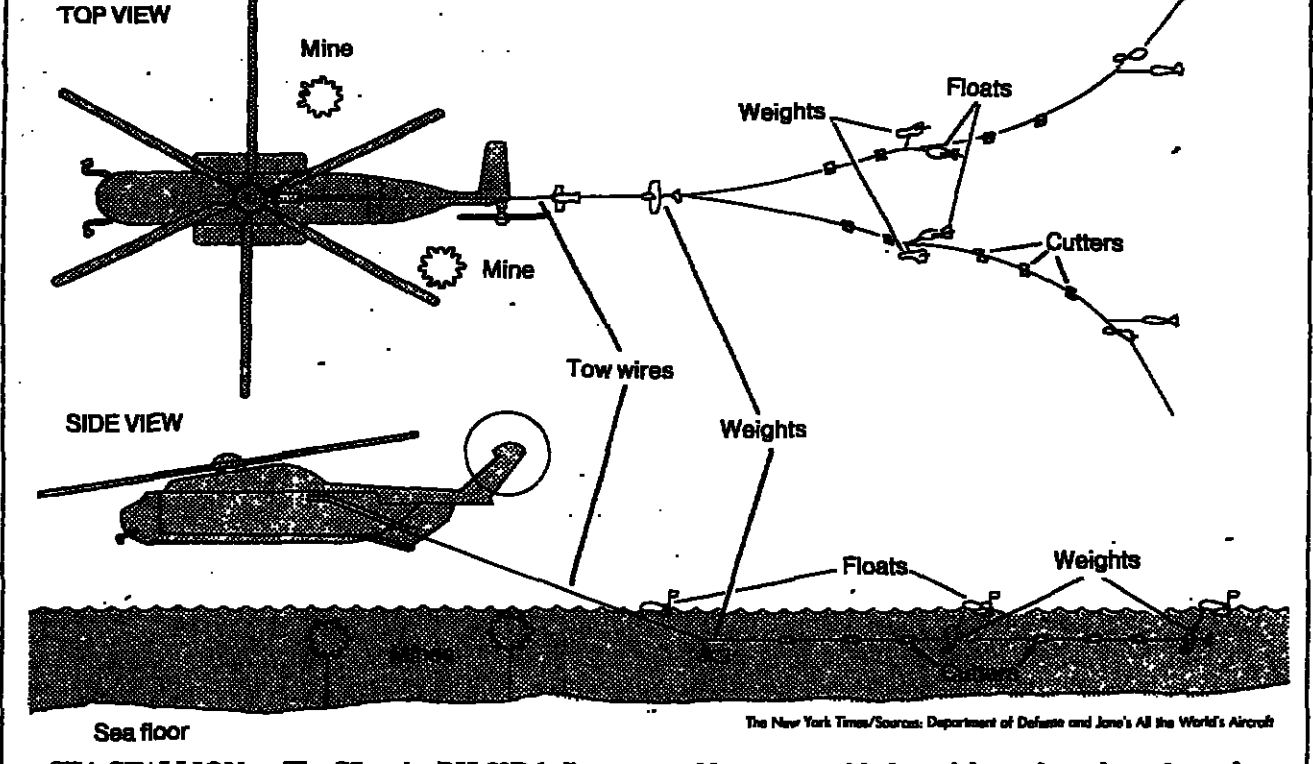
"There wasn't a road — be it mud, ice, snow, sand — that could beat us," said Howarth. The vehicles came through without a scratch during more than five months on the road, he said.

Howarth's crew included Thomas Marx, a West German engineer; Charles Best, a photographer; and Eliza Mellor, a cook, both of Britain.

"The biggest problems were suicidal reindeer in Sweden and camels in the Sahara," said Carolyn Hicks, 39, a film editor from Hawaii and a co-director of the African Project, who was the co-driver.

"Crash tests" have proved the car to be durable and, in some instances at slower speeds, more damage-resistant than metal.

But it is its potential for the Third World that excites Howarth. "This car would not have been possible to make economically five years ago," he said. But now a com-



SEA STALLION — The Sikorsky RH-53D helicopter minesweeper to be used in the Gulf of Suez to clear sea lanes can locate and destroy various types of underwater explosives. The helicopter, known as the Sea Stallion, drags two tow wires equipped with weights and cutters that fan out under water. Moored mines can be detonat-

## Cheap 'Eggbeater' Windmills Outdo the High-Tech Giants

By William J. Broad  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A device that looks like an eggbeater has emerged on blustery hillside across the United States as the leader in the race for the best energy-producing windmill.

The new, efficient design seems to be proof that in some cases small, simple and smart can be beautiful.

The federal government virtually overlooked the eggbeater in its quest for the perfect windmill. It put the bulk of its research money into complex windmills with huge propellers. These machines kept breaking down, according to scientists in the wind-power field.

"Initially, many people were critical, especially the federal people," said Dr. Richard H. Bransch, head of wind energy research at the Sandia National Laboratory in Albuquerque, New Mexico, which pioneered the eggbeater design in the United States. "Theoretically, it looked like our machine would be less efficient than windmills with propellers, but it turned out to be more."

Experts generally agree that the windmill will not replace oil, coal or nuclear-fueled generators of electricity. But they also believe that if it can achieve the kind of reliability and efficiency promised by the eggbeaters, the windmill will offer important help in supplying the United States's energy needs.

Hundreds of them have popped up in the Altamont and San Geronimo passes in California, and they are being planned at other wind farms around the United States, in part because of federal tax incentives. The town of Ellenville, New York, has ordered 71 eggbeaters to take advantage of the winds from the nearby Shawangunk Mountains.

All windmills use the same principle. A breeze blows across the

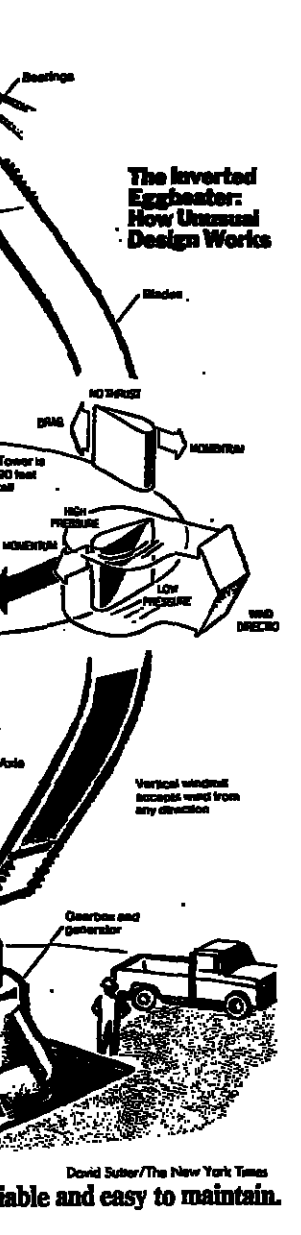
surface of the blades and the resulting vacuum creates "lift," just as it does on the wings of an airplane. The "lift" on the blade of a windmill pulls it in a circular motion around a central shaft, which turns an electric generator.

Individual designs use this principle in different ways. For a decade the U.S. Department of Energy, and its predecessor agencies have used it in huge windmills of the familiar propeller design, in which the vertical blades turn a horizontal shaft. These giants have required computers, hydraulic blade control and all kinds of complicated machinery to keep them running smoothly. The propellers in the biggest models have measured 300 feet (90 meters) from tip to tip, about the height of a 25-story building.

In theory, bigger should be better. A longer blade, according to scientists, sweeps over a larger area and thus captures more wind energy. Ideally, clusters of huge machines could best turn the vagaries of the wind into a steady flow of electricity for homes and industry.

But it hasn't worked that way. The complexity and size of the big machines have caused problems ranging from difficult maintenance to complete breakdown. One of the first federal machines, the \$30-million MOD-1, ran a mere 300 hours before it broke down and was abandoned.

A similar saga comes from the reigning king of federal wind machines, the MOD-2, which has a 300-foot propeller. Five such experimental machines were built, three in Washington state, one in Wyoming and one in California. They were each meant to produce at peak power about 2.5 million watts of electricity, a huge amount compared with the 50,000 to 300,000 watts for small windmills. A 200,000-watt windmill, for instance, can power a mere 20 to 30



The "eggbeater" is efficient, reliable and easy to maintain.



Dr. Bransch with one of his "eggbeater" windmills.

machines can control their startup with complex machinery that changes the angle of their propellers.

Dr. Bransch said that over the course of a decade his program has received about \$14 million in federal funds, while research on the big windmills with propellers has received hundreds of millions of dollars.

The Sandia prototype stands 82 feet tall and is 56 feet wide. The blades, two feet across, curve 100 feet from top to bottom and turn a generator that puts out 100,000 watts of electricity at peak power. The model based on this design that Vawterpower makes is twice as powerful and slightly larger and sells for about \$200,000.

Elaine S. Guthrie, an official in the renewable-energy division of the U.S. Department of Energy, said that in the past decade the department and its predecessors have funded a range of windmill designs, including the Darrieus, and that now the focus of research was shifting more toward pure research in areas of aerodynamics. She noted, however, that the Rea-

gan administration had recently requested funds for the MOD-5 machine, a behemoth that would have a propeller measuring 320 feet from tip to tip.

According to Thomas O. Gray, executive director of the American Wind Energy Association in Alexandria, Virginia, the big-machine program received a blow last November when General Electric Co., worried about the future of the big windmill industry, decided it would not proceed with development of its version of the MOD-5. With GE's withdrawal, Mr. Gray said, the federal program "lost one of its largest and most politically influential corporate supporters."

"The wind industry is developing very rapidly in the area of small and medium windmills," he added, "and it should be one of the priorities of the federal government to provide a technology base in that area."

Though a strong leader in the race for the best windmill of all, the eggbeater needs the test of time on its reliability. The oldest commercial eggbeaters have been in operation only a few years.

### Bald Eagles Threatened By Lead Poisoning

WASHINGTON — Bald eagles in 30 states are threatened by lead poisoning from eating shotgun pellets, the National Wildlife Federation has reported.

In areas of five of those states — Arizona, California, Illinois, Missouri and Washington — "there is a high risk." But the risk of lead poisoning to the national bird in the other 25 states is described as moderate. The group said its findings were based on Interior Department and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service files.



NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	125 1/2	125 1/4	125 1/4	+1/4	
AT&T	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+1/4	
AmEx	105 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/4	+1/4	
AmTr	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	+1/4	
AmS	95 1/2	95 1/4	95 1/4	+1/4	
AmE	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4	+1/4	
AmD	85 1/2	85 1/4	85 1/4	+1/4	
AmF	80 1/2	80 1/4	80 1/4	+1/4	
AmG	75 1/2	75 1/4	75 1/4	+1/4	

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1215 1/2	1215 1/4	1215 1/4	+1/4	
Transp	1175 1/2	1175 1/4	1175 1/4	+1/4	
Comp	1055 1/2	1055 1/4	1055 1/4	+1/4	
NYSE	1155 1/2	1155 1/4	1155 1/4	+1/4	
AmEx	105 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/4	+1/4	

NYSE Index					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Comp	1055 1/2	1055 1/4	1055 1/4	+1/4	
Transp	1175 1/2	1175 1/4	1175 1/4	+1/4	
Indus	1215 1/2	1215 1/4	1215 1/4	+1/4	
NYSE	1155 1/2	1155 1/4	1155 1/4	+1/4	
AmEx	105 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/4	+1/4	

NYSE Diaries					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low
Advanced	54	54	10	105 1/4	105 1/4
Declined	54	54	10	105 1/4	105 1/4
Unchanged	54	54	10	105 1/4	105 1/4
Total Issues	54	54	10	105 1/4	105 1/4
New Issues	54	54	10	105 1/4	105 1/4

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
AmEx	105 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/4	+1/4	
AmTr	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	+1/4	
AmS	95 1/2	95 1/4	95 1/4	+1/4	
AmE	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4	+1/4	
AmD	85 1/2	85 1/4	85 1/4	+1/4	

NASDAQ Index					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Comp	1055 1/2	1055 1/4	1055 1/4	+1/4	
Transp	1175 1/2	1175 1/4	1175 1/4	+1/4	
Indus	1215 1/2	1215 1/4	1215 1/4	+1/4	
NYSE	1155 1/2	1155 1/4	1155 1/4	+1/4	
AmEx	105 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/4	+1/4	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Govt	105 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/4	+1/4	
Corp	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	+1/4	
Muni	95 1/2	95 1/4	95 1/4	+1/4	
AmEx	105 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/4	+1/4	

AMEX Stock Index					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Comp	1055 1/2	1055 1/4	1055 1/4	+1/4	
Transp	1175 1/2	1175 1/4	1175 1/4	+1/4	
Indus	1215 1/2	1215 1/4	1215 1/4	+1/4	
NYSE	1155 1/2	1155 1/4	1155 1/4	+1/4	
AmEx	105 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/4	+1/4	

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
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AmS	95 1/2	95 1/4	95 1/4	+1/4	
AmE	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4	+1/4	
AmD	85 1/2	85 1/4	85 1/4	+1/4	
AmF	80 1/2	80 1/4	80 1/4	+1/4	
AmG	75 1/2	75 1/4	75 1/4	+1/4	

## At 3 P.M.: N.Y. Trading Modest

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange moved lower late Wednesday afternoon in moderate trading as investors cashed in on profits made over the past three weeks.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 5.97 Tuesday, was down 8.39 to 1,205.71 an hour before the close. The Dow has been pausing after climbing about 131 points in less than three weeks from a 17-month low on July 24.

Declining stocks led advancing ones by a ratio of 4 to 34. The five-hour volume was about 78.2 million shares, up from 68.9 million in the corresponding period Tuesday.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said the market was continuing a consolidation phase that began last Friday after prices had climbed 12 percent in less than three weeks. There was no sense of panic.

Some selling was triggered by news that Financial Corp. of America's American Savings & Loan Association was not in compliance with Federal Reserve liquidity regulations in July and would not be in compliance in August.

"The volume is not heavy on the downside, which leads me to believe there will be another run for the roses," said Dudley Eppel of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette. "The only problem I have with this market is trying to figure out what investors are going to buy next."

"I think a lot of people are waiting to buy on a dip in prices," said Charles Jensen of MKJ Securities. "But they are reluctant to move aggressively because the bond market is so sloppy."

Mr. Jensen said investors "are not thinking

like they were two weeks ago, when the premise was that interest rates would fall." He said he was optimistic that the rally would resume if interest rates show signs of easing.

The government reported Wednesday that U.S. industrial production rose 0.9 percent in July, business inventories were virtually unchanged in June and sales rose 0.2 percent. On Tuesday, it said retail sales fell 0.9 percent in July and consumer installment credit increased \$7.83 billion in June.

In other news, the Reagan administration predicted the federal deficit will shrink to \$139.3 billion by 1989, helped by falling interest rates. The figure was higher than Congress projected.

American Express was one of the most active NYSE-listed issues, with its price falling. Some analysts think AmEx has expanded too rapidly to keep control, according to published reports.

Ohio Standard had a block of 529,400 shares at 46 1/2 and Xerox of 364,600 shares at 38. Financial Corp. of America, which lost 1 1/2 Tuesday, was off 2 1/4 to 5 Wednesday. The company, which said it has an accounting dispute with the Securities and Exchange Commission, restated six months earnings to show a \$79.9-million loss rather than a \$75.3-million profit originally stated.

IBM, which lost 1 1/2 Tuesday, was active. IBM Tuesday introduced a new and more powerful personal computer, Commodore International, a major IBM competitor, was higher but Colco was lower.

Frigitronics was higher on reports Cooper Laboratories had bought a large chunk of the company's stock.

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	125 1/2	125 1/4	125 1/4	+1/4	
AT&T	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/4	+1/4	
AmEx	105 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/4	+1/4	
AmTr	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	+1/4	
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AmE	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4	+1/4	
AmD	85 1/2	85 1/4	85 1/4	+1/4	
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AmG	75 1/2	75 1/4	75 1/4	+1/4	

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AmF	80 1/2	80 1/4	80 1/4	+1/4	
AmG	75 1/2	75 1/4	75 1/4	+1/4	

NYSE Most Actives			
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THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1984

## WALL STREET WATCH

### Again, Foreigners Are Cool To Market's New Flare-Up

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

Overseas investors, burned two years ago by keeping their hands off when the big rally first ignited in U.S. stocks, seem to fear Wall Street is playing with fire again. For the most part, their participation in the current August surge has not been hot.

"They've been positive but subdued compared with the U.S.," commented William C. Landreth, manager of the securities sales department in London for Goldman Sachs.

European investors, he noted, are fairly fully invested to begin with, especially compared with August 1982. And now with the dollar at such a lofty level, he pointed out that concern is widespread among foreigners that any weakness there could negate potential gains in stocks.

"Also it's been a case of the summer doldrums," he said. "A lot of fund managers have just been away on vacation."

Peter Gregory, who heads international sales for Drexel Burnham Lambert in New York, observed that overseas buying has been "solid" for the past two weeks. This, he said, contrasted with "very quiet" business from Europe since early in the year.

"But in no way, shape or form has buying been comparable to the activity of U.S. institutions," he said, "though like with the Americans, stock purchases have been in the blue chips."

Along with Mr. Landreth, Mr. Gregory pointed out that Europeans did not really jump into the Wall Street rally two years ago until September. "Maybe we'll have a delayed reaction again," he said.

In London, Norgest Seigel, Oppenheimer's managing director in Europe, said that European buying in the rally has been limited to British institutions. "Most of the continentals sold into it," he observed.

"U.K. investors interpreted it quickly as a market turn, a watershed," he said. "They were poised and had ideas ready on what to buy."

High on the list, he said, have been "stable demand" issues such as tobacco, beverage, food service and consumer stocks. American Can is a favorite, he noted.

Also popular have been the broadcasters, notably ABC, along with hotel issues such as Transworld Corp. and Holiday Inns. Another group he cited are "second-tier growth retailers," naming Zayre and Stop & Shop.

Stocks Europeans have been dumping, he said, include commodity issues such as Newmont and Amstar, along with cyclical like John Deere.

HERMANN Schweizer, who manages institutional investments for Bank Julius Baer in Zurich, agreed that "most of Europe is still skeptical" about the Wall Street rally.

"Ourselves, we're not euphoric and we're not chasing stocks," he said, adding that the bank had an equity portfolio already somewhat overweighted in U.S. stocks. This, he said, reflected relative optimism for some months.

While Mr. Schweizer now thinks the general mood toward Wall Street has "certainly changed," he said it is "questionable" whether stocks will go over 1,500 on the Dow average anytime soon.

"There's a limit on how high Wall Street can go, what with the world financial situation and U.S. economic problems, such as the budget deficit," he added. "However, the market's resistance level on the downside has been raised about 100 points."

Nel van Poelja, a portfolio manager in the U.S. equity department at Robeco, which has \$1.3 billion invested on Wall Street, said the Rotterdam-based mutual fund had been "constructive" toward Wall Street before this month's rally, but not fully invested.

"The power of the move has made us even more positive in our

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

## CURRENCY RATES

Local interbank rates on Aug. 15, excluding fees.  
Official findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 2 P.M. EDT.

	\$	D.M.	F.F.	Y.L.	S.F.	Y.P.	Y.S.
Amsterdam	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
Brussels	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
London	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
Milan	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
Paris	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
Switzerland	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
Yokohama	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
Yuan	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37

Dollar Values

	\$	D.M.	F.F.	Y.L.	S.F.	Y.P.	Y.S.
Germany	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
France	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
Italy	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
Japan	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
South Korea	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
Taiwan	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
Thailand	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
Philippines	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
Indonesia	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
Singapore	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
Malaysia	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
Brunei	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
Myanmar	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
Burma	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
Cambodia	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
Laos	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
Vietnam	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
North Vietnam	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
South Vietnam	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
Cambodia	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
Laos	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
Vietnam	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
North Vietnam	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37
South Vietnam	1.3455	3.20	12.15	34.75	1.12	5.57	13.37

Source: Reuters. (1) Dollar. (2) Deutsche Mark. (3) French franc. (4) Italian lira. (5) Swiss franc. (6) Japanese yen. (7) South Korean won. (8) Taiwan dollar. (9) Thai baht. (10) Philippine peso. (11) Indonesian rupiah. (12) Singapore dollar. (13) Malaysian ringgit. (14) Brunei dollar. (15) Myanmar kyat. (16) Burmese dollar. (17) Cambodian riel. (18) Lao kip. (19) Vietnamese dong. (20) North Vietnamese dong. (21) South Vietnamese dong. (22) Cambodian riel. (23) Lao kip. (24) Vietnamese dong. (25) North Vietnamese dong. (26) South Vietnamese dong. (27) Cambodian riel. (28) Lao kip. (29) Vietnamese dong. (30) North Vietnamese dong. (31) South Vietnamese dong. (32) Cambodian riel. (33) Lao kip. (34) Vietnamese dong. (35) North Vietnamese dong. (36) South Vietnamese dong. (37) Cambodian riel. (38) Lao kip. (39) Vietnamese dong. (40) North Vietnamese dong. (41) South Vietnamese dong. (42) Cambodian riel. (43) Lao kip. (44) Vietnamese dong. (45) North Vietnamese dong. 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# Seeks Funds

most well-run and best-staffed S&Is in the industry. They point out that the company stands to benefit enormously if interest rates drop substantially because the company has so many fixed-rate loans.

FCA, more so than with other financial institutions, is closely identified with its chief executive, who is arguably the nation's most colorful and controversial S&I executive. An erstwhile investment banker, Charles W. Knapp in less than 10 years has turned FCA from an obscure Stockton-based S&I company into the nation's largest, far ahead of the former leader, Los Angeles-based H.F. Ahmanson & Co. (with \$22 billion in assets), parent of Home Savings of America.

Mr. Knapp cuts a jet-set swath through a close-knit industry that is not used to executives who keep high profiles and publicly have such grandiose ambitions. As much a maverick off the job as on, Mr. Knapp's unconventional hobbies have earned him the occasional nickname of the "Red Baron" because he flies World War II fighter planes.

Propelled by a huge ego and a fierce desire to succeed, he wants someday to run the world's largest financial institution, his friends say.

"What drives him is the need to do what has never been done before," says Dennis Holt, a friend and business associate of Mr. Knapp.

Mr. Knapp's admirers say FCA's problems stem in part from his ego, which has strained relations with regulators and competitors. In his desire for growth, he has infused his company with a "we-versus-the-industry" spirit that has led his critics to label him arrogant and temperamentally unfit to run a financial institution.

"He's in business where confidence of outside is critical," says E. John Rosenwald, a depositor director. FCA and a senior partner with Bear, Stearns & Co., a New York investment banking company.

10



## Jonathan Logan To Merge With United Merchants

## Steel Companies To Ratify Pact

**DUSSELDORF** — European steelmakers are expected to ratify a voluntary agreement on limiting production next month, a spokesman for the West German Iron and Steel Federation said Wednesday.

The so-called Eurofer 4 accord, intended to bolster depressed steel prices, has been delayed by wrangles over how to share production, among them demands for higher quotas from Klöckner-Werke AG of West Germany.

Companies in the European Steelmakers' Association insisted at a round table at the beginning of this month after agreeing to increase Klöckner's share by 22,000 metric tons a year. Eurofer 4, which extends a series of accords begun in 1981, is backdated to the beginning of July, and the spokesman said members are effectively operating the new quotas already.

**Wessagen**  
**BONN** — Volkswagenwerk AG is confident that it will conclude an agreement later this year for a major joint venture with China, a company spokesman said Wednesday.

Citroën of France is also competing for the contract to build a jointly owned car plant in Shanghai, and the company's director-general, Pierre Leclercq, said earlier this year that he saw a good chance of his company reaching an agreement.

Beijing has yet to say which automaker it will choose. But a Volkswagen spokesman, Ortwin Witzel, said that the company had been encouraged by a recent contract to supply 2,000 of its Santana models in kit form for construction in China.

"We take it as proof that the Chinese attach considerable importance to a joint venture with us," he said. "We are very confident of reaching a positive result by the end of the year."

**Reuters**  
**BANGKOK**—Advanced Micro Devices Inc. of the United States said Wednesday that it will invest as much as 1.3 billion baht (\$56.5 million) to set up a plant to assemble semiconductors in Thailand.

Chairman W.J. Sanders said at a press conference that the plant is to be completed in September 1985, with production scheduled to start in February of the following year.

The plant is to employ 3,500 workers within five years and is expected to produce three million semiconductor units per week by that time.

Mr. Sanders said the company hoped eventually to have 98 percent of its production outside of the United States, with 25 percent of it in Thailand.

The company had chosen to invest in Thailand because of its attractive investment environment, he said.

**By James Barron**  
*New York Times Service*

**LOUISVILLE, Kentucky**—After impressing the financial community with the cost-cutting business practices it brought to the for-profit hospital field, Humana Inc. is focusing on impressing the medical community by providing the most advanced hospital technology that money can buy.

The company, whose 17,000 beds represent 2 percent of the national total, is doing this by expanding and upgrading its emergency rooms and operating suites. But more importantly, it is increasing the kinds of medical specialties available in many of its hospitals. Even though the market share of for-profit hospitals has been declining.

"Humana is trying to become the most sophisticated in the marketplace," said David Lotson, an analyst at Paine Webber in Manhattan.

The company's strategy is pay-

from another Louisville hospital. It was Dr. Lansing, a cardiovascular surgeon, who invited Dr. DeVries to move here from the University of Utah and asked Humana executives if they would underwrite the costs of his operations.

"You could have knocked me over with a feather when I learned that Dr. DeVries had raised the money to pay the hospital bills of his patients in Utah," said David A. Jones, Humana's chairman and chief executive. "His biggest problem was he had to raise something like \$180,000 for his next operation. I said of course we could help. He won't cost us \$180,000."

He said Humana could provide the same for other hospitals, unlike many hospitals, it has efficient business practices.

The company has used studies by industrial engineers to pare labor costs. It saves on purchases through volume discounts, and it has efficient billing and collection procedures.

With 89 acute-care hospitals in

Humana's executives were the major force behind a new arts center, and construction is progressing on Humana's new \$45-million headquarters, a controversial modern tower with a pink marble-like facade.

Perhaps because of the company's civic role, far less criticism is heard here than in other towns, where community groups have accused it of taking only the most profitable patients, such as well-insured young professionals who do not require long-term care.

Humana reported net income of \$160.6 million, or \$1.63 a share, on revenue of \$2.3 billion in its latest fiscal year, up from net income of \$127.1 million, or \$1.33 a share, on revenue of \$1.92 billion a year earlier.

Its net income and revenue have risen steadily for the last five years.

Humana began in 1961 when Mr. Hummer and another Louisville lawyer, Wendell Cherry, opened a nursing home.

MONTH	PERCENT
J	~55
F	~65
M	~75
A	~85
M	~95
J	~45
J	~65
A	~75

1984

NYT

"Humana is state of the art in terms of cost control, and wants to be state of the art in terms of providing medical technology," said David Talbot, who follows Humana for Drexel Burnham Lambert.

"In that vein," he said, "bringing in Dr. DeVries, which looks like a humanitarian move, will provide Humana with incredible opportunities because so too will come more cardiovascular more hospitals, more patients and more operations."

Dr. DeVries's decision to join Dr. Lausung's practice and work at Audubon has sharpened the rivalry between the Humana hospitals and the non-Humana hospitals here.

**BUDAPEST** — Hungary's liberalization of its economic system, which makes enterprises pay their own way, has claimed a casualty with the closing of an unprofitable company.

The official MTI news agency said the minister of industry, Laszlo Kapolyi, this week was dissolving IGV, a business-machine and precision-mechanical enterprise, because it has been uneconomical.

"It is the first time since 1945 that a major enterprise has been

## U.S. Car Sales Decline From August '83 Period

disolved without a new legal entity succeeding it," MTI said.

It said that IGV lagged in technology, its production was often disrupted, it ran up foreign debts and it had protracted losses. MTI added that "the company could not adjust to the new conditions because its organization and management were not of the required quality."

Hungary's liberalization attempts to decentralize the economy and make businesses answerable for their profits and losses.

MTI said efforts were made early this year to reorganize IGV's five

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**Philippine E**

Other plants are being dissolved along with the buildings and equipment sold off to bidders. MTI said

## Arm Fights

Indeed, the 484-bed Humana Hospital-Audubon where Dr. DeVries will perform his operations reflects the company's new emphasis. Audubon, the chain's four-year-old showcase, has added several highly specialized services, including a center for sleep disorders and a breast cancer diagnostic center staffed by women.

Audubon also houses the Humana Heart Institute International, which Humana opened last year

## COMPANY NOTES

Humana's hospitals are mostly in the South and Southwest. But the company's roots have remained in Louisville, where it began 23 years ago. With four hospitals here, Humana is one of Louisville's largest employers, Mr. Jones said, as well as one of the city's largest taxpayers.

The company has also played a role in shaping Louisville's cultural life and its landscape, according to other business and professional

---

Since then, Humana has won praise from Wall Street analysts for shrewd management and unorthodox marketing plays.

These include a guarantee at some hospitals that patients will be examined within a set time of their arrival and a health care plan that some analysts see as a potential rival to Blue Cross and Blue Shield in cities where Humana has hospi-

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Hospital, a teaching hospital that Humana has operated for 15 months with the University of Louisville Medical School, seems to have made the transition from its days as a municipal hospital.

Dean Donald Kmetz said the first year had been "reasonably successful." Occupancy, he said, had averaged 85 percent since University replaced an antiquated municipal hospital.

Humana will run University under a four-year lease, and has promised to provide treatment regardless of a patient's ability to

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**ADVERTISEMENT**

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(Continued from Page 7)

foreign currency collected by the semiconductor business last year, or the value added in the Philippines, was about \$200 million.

"That criticism is irrelevant," replies Bernardo M. Villegas, senior economist for the Center for Research and Communication, a private research group. "The No. 1 problem in the Philippines today is the lack of jobs. Any foreign-exchange earnings is simply the gravy."

As a creator of jobs, the semiconductor industry's performance has been impressive. Begun in the early 1970s, the industry had a payroll of about 5,000 people by 1976. The count last June was 47,000 employees, with fewer than 100 of those foreigners.

Still, the foreign subsidiaries are the largest force in the industry, larger than the locally owned subcontractors. The biggest names in the U.S. semiconductor industry have operations in the Philippines, including Fairchild, Texas Instruments, National Semiconductor Corp., Motorola and Intel Corp.

The advantage of the Philippines is its well-educated, English-speaking labor force, which works for low wages. U.S. companies say they pay factory workers \$3 to \$5 a day,

compared with \$1 to \$3 an hour in the United States.

For their part, the local subcontractors have survived in a sink-or-swim, free-market environment. This contrasts markedly with companies in many other Philippine industries, which were shielded from foreign competition, their fortunes prospering depending on the personal connections of senior executives to President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

The semiconductor business was a different case because Marcos's cronies don't live in the computer age, said one foreign banker, who asked not to be identified.


Stanford Microsystems, founded by Mr. Concepcion and two other Stanford-educated engineers, is a leading example of the young entrepreneurial companies, operating outside the system known among its critics as "crony capitalism."

The company has succeeded despite occasional sharp reverses.

Until 1980, Stanford got half its business from Japan. But then the Japanese companies decided to make huge capital investments in automated assembly equipment at home and stop offshore subcontracting. Today, Stanford does not work for Japanese electronics companies.

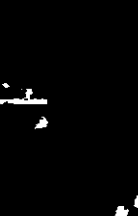
**ACI International Ltd.** of Australia said it increased first quarter sales about 17 percent on year-earlier levels and considerably increased earnings as the 1983-84 fiscal year improvement continued into the current year. The company is confident that it will achieve a further significant gain in profit in the year ending March 31. Chairman William Pettingell told the annual meeting.

**Brooke Bond Group PLC** said its associate Bushells Holdings Ltd. has contracted to buy the Robert Timms Co. tea and coffee business



in Australia for about six million Australian dollars (\$5 million) from Castlemaine Tooheys Ltd. Brooke is resisting a takeover bid from Tate & Lyle PLC, a big British sugar and timber-products company.

**BTI Industries Inc.** reported that it was in technical default of covenants in its loan agreements because of results for its third quarter, ended June 30, but the institutions involved have agreed to waive the defaults. The company reported a third-quarter loss of 74 cents



per share, compared with a \$1.08 loss a year before.

Walt Disney Productions may face a special shareholders meeting. Irwin L. Jacobs, a dissident shareholder, said he has won enough support from other Disney shareholders to demand a special meeting to vote on Disney's \$310 million purchase of Gibson Greetings Inc., an acquisition opposed by Mr. Jacobs.

Dome Petroleum Ltd. said foreign-exchange losses with regard to its debt denominated in U.S. dollars were a major reason for its

second quarter loss of 61.6 million Canadian dollars (\$47 million). In the year-earlier period, Dome posted a loss of 86 million dollars, including a 97.9-million-dollar write-down.

**General Motors Corp.** said it has proposed to the United Auto Workers union a new health-care plan aimed at reducing spiraling growth of health care costs for hourly workers. Company officials said they asked the union to consider three plans aimed at greater controls to allow reduced use of the benefit system.



(Continued from Page 9)

...pounding since then," she added, disclosing that the focus has been on the "big, liquid stocks, with emphasis on the electronics and consumer cyclical sectors."

Wall Street seems to be walking a tightrope between hope and fear," she said. "There's hope that an economic slowdown will give interest rates a chance to go down, but fear that the stock market will extrapolate a business slowdown to the other extreme and panic sell the entire market, making it very hard for stocks to keep rising."

Mark Bernard of the Paris office of Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette said most of his clients were fairly heavily invested on Wall Street and, consequently, are "very concerned about the shifting of portfolios and putting what little cash they had to work."

Edward Rhea of the international department of Alex. Brown & Sons in Baltimore drew a distinction among French institutions that were "professional and moved right in" when the rally erupted and those that stayed on the sidelines.

"U.K. buying was heavy like the U.S.," he said, "while the Swiss apparently did not participate, waiting to see if it was real."

Gary A. Neuser, director of international retail marketing services for Merrill Lynch, New York, observed that while the rally has been almost solely institutional in the United States, individual inves-

overseas have been quick to jump in. "It's been just the reverse of what's happened so far in America," he said. "High-worth individual investors outside the States have not doubted their business with us since August began."

He thinks foreigners responded quickly because their attention would be focused on Wall Street as summer as Congress moved to repeal the 30-percent withholding tax on bonds held by foreigners. "People's gaze was on Wall Street and they were poised to go along," he said.

He also noted that for most investors these last eight months have been "terrific," they have been making their funds "beat the other opportunity like August of '82 to make money again."

**David** David, manager of Merrill Lynch's \$1.5-billion fund, said

**IF YOU GET A KICK  
OUT OF SOCCER, READ  
ROB HUGHES  
WEDNESDAYS IN THE IHT**

12

10

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Canon

CANON INC. 100-100 100-100

12

# The Canon T70, a new approach to photography.

The T70 isn't just a new camera. It's a whole new way of taking pictures.

From the moment you look at it you'll see the difference. An LCD screen and push buttons replace all the complicated knobs, levers and dials. Quality photography is now at your fingertips.

For decision-free photography just set the Canon T70 to "Program mode." All relevant information is shown on the LCD screen. Compose your picture through the clear viewfinder, focus, and press the shutter button for superb results.

Two more auto-exposure program modes are available, so the T70 can help you with the most difficult shots.

As you become more familiar with the Canon T70 and its other features, the two metering options, the Canon Speedlite 277T with automatic flash exposure, and the Canon Command Back 70 with date and data imprinting and time operation, the more interesting and exciting your photography becomes.

**Canon T70**













HE COULDN'T GET ANY OF HIS CARS STOPPED

GET OFF MY STOMACH!

GET LOST, FATSO!

MOCK HUMBLE

OUR WITH JUST ENT TINUUM!

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A thought bubble above Garfield's head contains the text: "FATTENING IT UP FOR SLAUGHTER."

KHD	229	231
Klondiker-werte	58	59
Krupp-huette	76	77.50
Lad	257.50	262
Lufthansa	154	155.50
M.A.N.	136.50	138
Mannesmann	142.50	143.50
Mercedes	215	214.50
Muench-Ruck	748	725
Preussag	253	263.40
Ruhrstahl	328	330
Ruhrstahlwerke	328	330
Schering	364	353.50
Siemens	269.75	268
Thyssen	74.75	74.50
Varta	146	144
Veba	171	170
VEW	716	714.50
Volkswagen	178.50	179.50

Commerzbank Index: 275.66  
Previous: 264.62

**Hong Kong**

[illegible][illegible]

or mentality and dominating instinct peculiar to men. A third is her exploration of the feminine genius, and its fateful impotence to break through male limitations. She traces the ancient roots of female creativity to the original priestesses and magic-makers. They are deeper and broader than those of the male spirit by

The brief novel takes up less than half of the book. There is a great deal in the essays that is challenging and worthwhile. The novel is much more. The parable is as plain as a billboard and as desolate. What Cassandra inhabits, though, is no parable but: a world that comes to us touched with gold as well as horror. Cassandra laughs as the foretells, and when the Greeks burst out of their horse, they spare her because they are sure she is mad. It is not madness; it is that truth remains truth even if it will always fail.

At most tables West led his partner's club suit and the contract became unbeatable. South was able to drive out the trump ace, draw the missing trumps and finesse successfully against the spade queen.

ended to draw East took the first or second partner had a 1 with the club could cash the tricked the club is partner the crucial spade

**NORTH**  
♠ K J 10 9  
♥ Q 8 3 2  
♦ 10 9 3 2

**WEST**      **EAST (D)**  
♠ Q 8 7 5      ♠ A 8  
♥ A      ♥ A 10 8  
♦ 10 7 6 4      ♦ 9 8 5 2  
♣ K 8      ♣ A Q 7 5 4

**SOUTH**  
♠ 4 3 2  
♥ K J 7 6 5 4  
♦ K Q 3  
♣ J

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1♠	1♥	1♠	4♥
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond six.

1 Teller's "home"	45 Rock deficit	15 Signet
5 L.I. town	46 Out of the country	18 Urruly ones
16 Dolt	49 Aerial photo composite	23 Grasper's milieu
14 Sloman	52 Grand work	25 Frands
18 Fruit for jelly	54 Cronman	26 Grimeace with derision
16 Dorm for a swarm	55 Shorly	28 Word with case or berth
17 Certain pickpocket	56 Confidence man	29 Swinge of a sort
18 Often the last word	59 Hotel-lobby area	30 W. German city
20 Goal	60 Rival for Acastia	31 Imitate Groucho
21 Tayback's TV Mom	61 Traces	32 Conditional phrase
22 Billable one	62 Early matchmaker	33 Moistness: Lat.
24 Chinkoo, to Boon	63 Attracted	34 German, at times
26 Vatchinator	64 Pentateuch	
27 Barest amount	<b>DOWN</b>	
28 Illicit	1 Future star	37 Aloof
32 Alert watchman	2 In harmony	41 Remain alive
34 W. W. admiral	3 Mercenary one	43 Rorqual
35 "Comus" composer	4 Shittr	44 Apply ointment
36 Leo, e.g. "out" (solved)	5 Reptile in a T. Williams title	47 Rocketry word
38 Lacrosse of tennis game	6 Famed model — Parker	48 Vase of "Star Wars"
39 "— a Kick Out of You"	7 Play the lounge lizard	49 Concocted
40 Jug	8 "— Gotta Crawl"	50 Lulu
41 Insult	9 Lotted for development	51 Fair
42 Timber specialist	10 Office loaffer	52 Oillade
	11 Fruit for an ade	53 Word of relief
		57 Kind of verb: Abbr.
		58 Fort Bragg res.

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**SOONE**

**YOWND**

**BLUBEA**

**YARNTT**

**Print answer here:** HE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: OUTDO CLEFT DREDGE HARBOR  
Answer: What the secret agent was complaining of—  
"A CODE IN THE RD"

EUROPE			ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
Alberke	C	F	F	Bangkok	C	F
Alberke	28	32	28	28	32	28
Alberke	32	36	32	32	36	32
Alberke	36	40	36	36	40	36
Alberke	40	44	40	40	44	40
Alberke	44	48	44	44	48	44
Alberke	48	52	48	48	52	48
Alberke	52	56	52	52	56	52
Alberke	56	60	56	56	60	56
Alberke	60	64	60	60	64	60
Alberke	64	68	64	64	68	64
Alberke	68	72	68	68	72	68
Alberke	72	76	72	72	76	72
Alberke	76	80	76	76	80	76
Alberke	80	84	80	80	84	80
Alberke	84	88	84	84	88	84
Alberke	88	92	88	88	92	88
Alberke	92	96	92	92	96	92
Alberke	96	100	96	96	100	96
Alberke	100	104	100	100	104	100
Alberke	104	108	104	104	108	104
Alberke	108	112	108	108	112	108
Alberke	112	116	112	112	116	112
Alberke	116	120	116	116	120	116
Alberke	120	124	120	120	124	120
Alberke	124	128	124	124	128	124
Alberke	128	132	128	128	132	128
Alberke	132	136	132	132	136	132
Alberke	136	140	136	136	140	136
Alberke	140	144	140	140	144	140
Alberke	144	148	144	144	148	144
Alberke	148	152	148	148	152	148
Alberke	152	156	152	152	156	152
Alberke	156	160	156	156	160	156
Alberke	160	164	160	160	164	160
Alberke	164	168	164	164	168	164
Alberke	168	172	168	168	172	168
Alberke	172	176	172	172	176	172
Alberke	176	180	176	176	180	176
Alberke	180	184	180	180	184	180
Alberke	184	188	184	184	188	184
Alberke	188	192	188	188	192	188
Alberke	192	196	192	192	196	192
Alberke	196	200	196	196	200	196
Alberke	200	204	200	200	204	200
Alberke	204	208	204	204	208	204
Alberke	208	212	208	208	212	208
Alberke	212	216	212	212	216	212
Alberke	216	220	216	216	220	216
Alberke	220	224	220	220	224	220
Alberke	224	228	224	224	228	224
Alberke	228	232	228	228	232	228
Alberke	232	236	232	232	236	232
Alberke	236	240	236	236	240	236
Alberke	240	244	240	240	244	240
Alberke	244	248	244	244	248	244
Alberke	248	252	248	248	252	248
Alberke	252	256	252	252	256	252
Alberke	256	260	256	256	260	256

NORTH AMERICA									
Albuquerque	21	79	50	77	49	76	48	75	47
Albany	21	88	59	86	57	85	56	84	55
Anchorage	21	88	59	86	57	85	56	84	55
Asheville	21	88	59	86	57	85	56	84	55
Baltimore	21	88	59	86	57	85	56	84	55
Boston	21	88	59	86	57	85	56	84	55
Chicago	21	88	59	86	57	85	56	84	55
Denver	21	88	59	86	57	85	56	84	55
Des Moines	21	88	59	86	57	85	56	84	55
Detroit	21	88	59	86	57	85	56	84	55
Florida	21	88	59	86	57	85	56	84	55
Houston	21	88	59	86	57	85	56	84	55
Los Angeles	21	88	59	86	57	85	56	84	55
Miami	21	88	59	86	57	85	56	84	55
Memphis	21	88	59	86	57	85	56	84	55
Minneapolis	21	88	59	86	57	85	56	84	55
Montreal	21	88	59	86	57	85	56	84	55
New York	21	88	59	86	57	85	56	84	55
Oakland	21	88	59	86	57	85	56	84	55
Philadelphia	21	88	59	86	57	85	56	84	55
Pittsburgh	21	88	59	86	57	85	56	84	55
Portland	21	88	59	86	57	85	56	84	55
Raleigh	21	88	59	86	57	85	56	84	55
San Francisco	21	88	59	86	57	85	56	84	55
Seattle	21	88	59	86	57	85	56	84	55
St. Louis	21	88	59	86	57	85	56	84	55
Washington	21	88	59	86	57	85	56	84	55
Wichita	21	88	59	86	57	85	56	84	55
Winnipeg	21	88	59	86	57	85	56	84	55
Yellowknife	21	88	59	86	57	85	56	84	55

MIDDLE EAST									
Abu Dhabi	21	75	45	72	43	71	42	70	41
Amman	21	75	45	72	43	71	42	70	41
Bahrain	21	75	45	72	43	71	42	70	41
Dubai	21	75	45	72	43	71	42	70	41
Jerusalem	21	75	45	72	43	71	42	70	41
Riyadh	21	75	45	72	43	71	42	70	41
Tel Aviv	21	75	45	72	43	71	42	70	41
Yamoubo	21	75	45	72	43	71	42	70	41

OCEANIA									
Auckland	21	75	45	72	43	71	42	70	41
Brisbane	21	75	45	72	43	71	42	70	41
Canberra	21	75	45	72	43	71	42	70	41
Darwin	21	75	45	72	43	71	42	70	41
Hobart	21	75	45	72	43	71	42	70	41
Melbourne	21	75	45	72	43	71	42	70	41
Perth	21	75	45	72	43	71	42	70	41
Sydney	21	75	45	72	43	71			

[illegible][illegible]



SPORTS

VANTAGE POINT/George Vecsey

Was It All Worth It After All?

NEW YORK — A few hours after the accident last Friday, the man on the television station in Los Angeles began showing clips of "Mary Decker, the queen of American track," tumbling off the track and out of the race.

After chattering for 30 seconds or so, he concluded by calling her "Mary Decker, the former queen of American track."

It's doubtful that he consciously meant to crown her and uncrown her within a 30-second span, but his instinct is worth examining. One spill, one accident, and Mary Decker was the "former queen," never mind which uneasy head next got to wear the crown.

Is it that simple? Is that the ultimate lesson of the Olympics, that you're either a winner or a loser, a queen or a former queen?

In every sports contest, there must be some reward for winning — the medal, the money, the applause, the invitation to breakfast with the president on Monday, the ticker-tape parade in New York Wednesday.

But what was the personal cost of preparation for the 7,500 athletes who paraded into the Coliseum on July 28, before taking up their Games, their sports, their art, their calling, their business?

Not all the athletes who went to Los Angeles felt they had to win a medal or lose their self-respect. Before the Games even began, the DeFaigne brothers, Guy and William, and their 12-year-old cousin, Philippe Chelouange, had all said they would be proud just to reach the semifinals in rowing.

They didn't make it, but the chances are they returned to Ghent, Belgium, with happy memories of taking part in the 1984 Summer Games. Undoubtedly, some athletes went back to Chad and Burma and Dayton feeling the same way.

But what of the athletes — particularly the Americans — who had to excel or face the inner sense of failure? Rick Carey later apologized for sulking after failing to set a record while winning a swimming gold medal, but his original impulse was revealing. His standards were so high that he felt shame when he could not reach them.

For some athletes, the stakes were specifically financial. Beyond his quiet evident pride, Carl Lewis seemed to be walking around thinking to himself, "If I can just get through these four gold medals, then the books, the tours, the appearance fees, the endorsements will all come through. And if I fail I'll lose a lot of money."

Those stakes are enormous and so blatant as to be almost appealing. The man was running for the pot of gold beyond the gold medal, and probably a major part of Mary Decker was, too.

Yet with Lewis and Decker and a good number of other U.S. Olympians, there was also the fear of failure, the single-mindedness that makes losing worse than it should be.

Decker seemed to want a gold medal more than anything else in the world. It was her race, her gold medal. She came roaring up the inside and she saw the little runner from South Africa who had been cast in the role of attractive spoiler. Some part of Decker flew into a rage, a rage that said, "Out of

High Summer, 1984: A Bumper Crop of Beanballs

By Joseph Durso  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Everywhere I go, that's all people want to talk about," Joe Torre was saying late Tuesday.

"We played at the Hall of Fame game in Cooperstown yesterday and it was the talk of the town. I went out to dinner last night and, at the end of the meal, the waiter said: 'I like the way you stuck it to that guy.'"

"I said: 'What guy?' And he said: 'You know, Dick Williams.'"

"I'm tired of hearing about it," Torre sighed. "It's over and done with."

Not quite. The brawling may have subsided, but the punishment was still being calculated for 14 and possibly 16 members of Torre's Atlanta Braves and Williams' San Diego Padres. They fought two mass battles and several skirmishes Sunday in Atlanta as the recent outbreak of brushback and knock-down pitching reached a violent peak.

The teams had played 11 times this season without fighting, but the first pitch Sunday touched off an afternoon of brawling. It was thrown by Pascual Perez of the Braves and it struck Alan Wiggins of the Padres.

In the next nine innings, the umpires ejected 12 players, both managers and two coaches who had replaced Williams as manager; both benches were cleared of all players except those still in the dugout and five fans were arrested for joining the fights.

Things got so far out of control that five players who had already been ejected from the game returned to the field and took part in later fights. They had been in the locker room, watching the game on TV.

And Bob Horner of the Braves, who has been on the disabled list, left the press box in the sixth inning, put on his uniform and tumbled on the field in the eighth with Champ Summers of the Padres.

"I look back on this 50 years," said John McSherry, the chief of the four-man crew of umpires. "It was the worst thing I've seen in my life."

Only a week earlier, McSherry also happened to be the crew chief in Chicago when the Cubs and the New York Mets fought twice during a four-game series laced with brushback pitches.

Before the week was gone, the Houston Astros and San Francisco Giants squared off. On Sunday, it was the Braves and Padres.

And on Monday, both benches emptied after Bud Black of the Kansas City Royals winged Mike Easter of the Boston Red Sox.

"It's August," reasoned Rusty Staub of the Mets, who has faced pitching in 2,881 games in the big leagues. "The frustrations are deeper, the antagonisms are greater, the stakes are higher."

"Sometimes the players themselves start throwing the close ones. But it's usually the managers who keep it going."

The final word, though, will be spoken by the league presidents. And strong words and severe penalties were expected for the Atlanta-San Diego incident.

Charles Feeney, president of the National League, was in Philadelphia Tuesday for the summer meetings of major league owners. He declined to comment until he had received the written report from McSherry, but conceded that "suspensions are possible." Said his assistant, Blake Culen: "It looks like there will be some big fines and suspensions."

Feeney was not scheduled to return to his office in New York until Thursday, and was not expected to issue any penalties until Friday at the earliest.

But players on both teams acknowledged that the punishment could be as startling as the level of fighting.

"It was a sad commentary," said Atlanta's Dale Murphy, who was voted the league's most-valuable player in each of the last two years. "I'm not proud of what happened and I'm not proud of the players on either side. It was scary."

When the brushback war began, there was no particular sign of hostility, although the teams were first and second in the standings in the league's Western Division. The Braves had won the opening game of the series; then the Padres won two and stretched their lead to 10½ games.

Then Perez opened the fourth game by winging Wiggins.

"I wasn't trying to hit him," Perez said. "I was trying to get into him and the ball slipped. Then



Said umpire John McSherry (on ground, above) of Sunday's brawling in Atlanta: "It was the worst thing I've seen in my life."

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

Team	Score	Opponent	Score
Atlanta	10	San Diego	3
Los Angeles	1	San Francisco	0
St. Louis	1	Philadelphia	0
San Francisco	1	Los Angeles	0
Philadelphia	1	St. Louis	0
San Diego	1	Atlanta	0
Los Angeles	1	San Francisco	0
Philadelphia	1	St. Louis	0
San Francisco	1	Los Angeles	0
St. Louis	1	Philadelphia	0
Atlanta	1	San Diego	0

Football

CFL Leaders

SCORING

Player	Team	Points
Tommy Smith	San Francisco	12
Steve Watson	San Francisco	10
Tommy Smith	San Francisco	8
Steve Watson	San Francisco	6

Padres Win, 3-2, to Keep 9½-Game Lead in West

SAN DIEGO — Terry Kennedy drove in two runs with a first-inning single and Craig Lefferts pitched three innings of scoreless relief to lead San Diego to a 3-2 victory over Philadelphia here Tuesday night, keeping the Padres lead in the National League West at 9½ games over Atlanta.

Having given up two runs on six hits, San Diego starter Eric Show (12-9) was lifted after walking Glenn Wilson to open the seventh inning.

Lefferts came on to record his eighth save of the year. Jerry Koonson fell to 12-10.

In the home first, Alan Wiggins hit a one-out single and stole second. Steve Garvey's line drive was dropped by left fielder Jeff Stone for a two-base error. Wiggins stopped at third. Kevin McReynolds was intentionally walked, loading the bases, before Kennedy singled up the middle.

Ozzie Virgil made it 2-1 in the second on his 16th home run of the year, but the Padres got the run back in their half of the inning when Wiggins walked, again stole second and scored on Tony Gwynn's single.

In the fourth inning a Koonson pitch hit Wiggins in the ribs, drawing an instant warning from plate umpire Jim Quick. The last time Wiggins was hit — by Pascual Perez on the first pitch of a game Sunday in Atlanta — it triggered a beanball war, two brawls and mass ejections.

"Yeah, he did it on purpose," said Wiggins of Koonson. "I'd stolen two bases and scored two runs."

"I can't understand why I have a baseball magnet inside of me," Wiggins said. "But you've got to roll with the punches — I take that back, you've got to go with the flow. Nobody thought about retaliation."

Philadelphia catcher Virgil — himself brushed back by Show in the fourth after homering in the second — dismissed the Wiggins incident. "Koonson pitches tight," said Virgil. "It's no biggie."

Cardinals & Reds 2

In St. Louis, Darrell Porter had a two-run single and David Green a two-run home run in a five-run first that started the Cardinals to an 8-2 rout of Cincinnati. Both his came off rookie Jeff Russell (5-13). Dave LaPoint (9-9) scattered 10 hits in coasting to victory, but needed one-out help in the ninth from Jeff Lahti.

Astros 7, Cubs 6

In Houston, Terry Puhl drove in two runs with a single and a triple and Jose Cruz had three hits and scored twice to lead the Astros to a 7-6 decision over Chicago. Julio Seano (1-2) registered his first major league victory with one inning of relief.

Mets 4, Dodgers 0

In Los Angeles, Bruce Berenyi

Transition

BALTIMORE — Announced that Ron Jackson, first baseman, has been placed on a contract with the Baltimore Orioles.

NEW YORK — Reached out David Murray, pitcher, from the 27-day disabled list. Optioned Jim Deshaies, pitcher, to Columbus of the International League.

PITTSBURGH — Announced that Bill Madlock, third baseman and outfielder, will miss the remainder of the season after undergoing surgery to remove a bone spur in his right elbow. Called up Matt Venable, first baseman-outfielder, from the minors.

INDIANAPOLIS — Signed Steve Matuszewski, pitcher.

BUFFALO — Called up Jim Galloway, pitcher, and Dave Emerson, wide receiver.

CLEVELAND — Called up Dave Pilekampi and Melvin Tucker, tight ends, and Rick Trucchi, quarterback.

MINNEAPOLIS — Named Rickey Wright an assistant coach. Named John Jancz to the team's bench of coaches.

ST. LOUIS — Signed Steve Matuszewski, pitcher.

ATLANTA — Signed Chris Williams, pitcher.

ATLANTA — Signed Chris Williams, pitcher.

ATLANTA — Signed Chris Williams, pitcher.

Leaders

Statistical leaders on the Professional Football Association Tour through the Big One

Player	Team	Points
Tommy Smith	San Francisco	12
Steve Watson	San Francisco	10
Tommy Smith	San Francisco	8
Steve Watson	San Francisco	6

NFL Giants Find One and Lose One

NEW YORK — The National Football League's New York Giants found a quarterback and lost a linebacker on Tuesday.

Coach Bill Parcells, who waited until the last week of the 1983 preseason to name his starting quarterback, ended this year's suspense by announcing Phil Simms had beaten out Jeff Rutledge.

"I feel we have the best chance of winning with Simms," said Parcells. "Both Phil and Jeff have outstanding characteristics but I just feel we have a better chance of winning with Simms."

Simms, who with Rutledge was beaten out by Scott Brunner in last year's training camp, was a first-round draft choice in 1979 but has been hit by injuries in the last four years.

Inside linebacker Harry Carson, who has made the Pro Bowl five times in his eight NFL seasons and is the team's defensive captain, didn't show up for team meeting Monday night and wasn't at Tuesday's morning practice.

"Despicable," said Parcells. "I hope that if Harry is near a library, he will walk in and look up the meaning of the word leadership." Carson, 31, has often been critical of Giant management and asked to be traded after losing seasons in 1979 and 1983.

Mets 4, Dodgers 0

In Los Angeles, Bruce Berenyi

Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	76	49	.606	0
Los Angeles	61	64	.488	15
San Francisco	62	64	.492	14
St. Louis	59	67	.466	17
Philadelphia	54	72	.429	22
San Diego	51	75	.403	25

Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE WEST

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	76	49	.606	0
San Francisco	61	64	.488	15
San Diego	62	64	.492	14
St. Louis	59	67	.466	17
Philadelphia	54	72	.429	22
San Diego	51	75	.403	25





## Adam Purple's Garden

## Joseph Skvorecky: Engineering Novels

## Reagan Daughter Weds

**Data  
Libya  
Mines**

**INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED**

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